

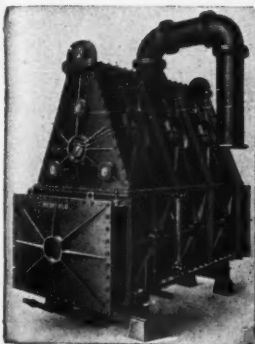
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 13, 1920

By the Food Trade Publishing Co., Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 8, 1919, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.
 Subscription Price: United States, \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; All Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00.



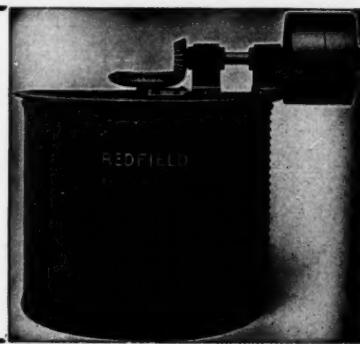
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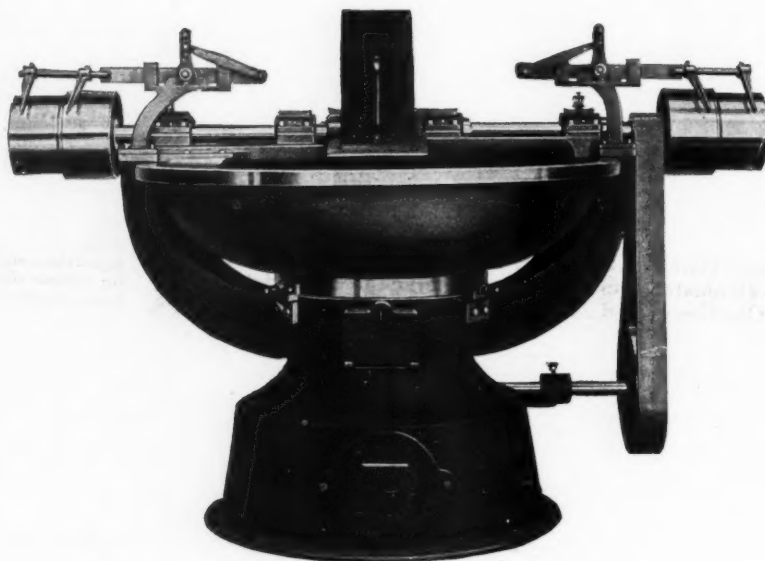
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 1879.

Vol. 63.

Chicago and New York, November 13, 1920.

No. 20.

Conference Acts to Stop Livestock Losses

Representatives of meat packers, farmers' organizations, livestock exchanges, railroad officials and other agencies interested in the meat and livestock industry met at Chicago Nov. 5 in a national conference which had as its aim the saving of millions of pounds of meat to the nation's supply by reduction of preventable shipping and handling losses on livestock. The conference was called by Everett C. Brown, President of the National Livestock Exchange, and was the third of a series launching this movement, the first two being held last spring.

Material presented to the conference by E. S. Waterbury, chairman of the Committee on Bruised and Other Livestock Handling Losses of the Institute of American Meat Packers, indicated that more than three million pounds of beef and more than fifteen million pounds of pork were lost to the nation's edible supply last year through bruises alone. Bruised meat is, of course, converted into inedible products, and the loss on this account last year was estimated in the case of hogs alone at \$3,508,880, and the loss of meat was calculated to be equivalent to 80,295 hogs, requiring for their feed 1,605,900 bushels of corn and for their shipment 575 cars.

It was stated again, as at previous meetings, that some of the principal sources of loss are bruises and injuries due to mistreatment, delays in shipment or transit, improper pens and chutes, faulty driving or loading, poor or injurious equipment, improper bedding, excessive loading, careless sprinkling or drenching, rough handling or suffocation in transit.

Further plans were formulated for a vigorous national campaign to reduce the tremendous losses of meat and money occurring from preventable causes. The co-operation of all factors in the meat and livestock industry was pledged to this movement.

Report of Publicity Committee.

The Publicity Committee made the following report and recommendations:

That the name used in publicity material to designate this movement be "The Association of Organizations for the Prevention of Livestock Shipping Losses." This title is recommended because it serves to indicate that a number of organizations representing every factor in the meat and livestock industry are co-operating in the movement.

The Publicity Committee feels that the educational material should be directed and adapted to three different groups: First: The Shippers. Second: The Railroads. Third: The stock yard companies, commission firms, meat packers and their employees.

If the Conference approves, the Committee will undertake to gather data and prepare educational and publicity material bearing on methods of reducing livestock shipping and handling losses and the principal sources of these losses. In preparing this material the Committee proposes to consider the principal sources of loss to be those mentioned in the proceedings of the previous conference, namely:

1. Bruises and injuries due to mistreatment.
2. Delays in shipment, transit, or at junctions and terminals.
3. Improper pens and chutes.
4. Faulty driving or loading.
5. Poor or injurious equipment.
6. Improper bedding.
7. Excessive loading.
8. Careless sprinkling or drenching.
9. Rough handling or suffocation in transit.

Those who made addresses before the conference included W. J. Carmichael of Chicago, secretary of the National Swine Growers' Association; E. S. Waterbury, chairman of the Committee on Bruised and Other Livestock Handling Losses of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and W. A. Burnett of Nashville, Tennessee, traffic manager of the National Livestock Exchange.

Chairman Waterbury presented to the conference in simple but vivid fashion the statistics of meat losses due to bad handling of livestock. His address, which contained figures and facts which should be studied by every packer, will appear in full in a subsequent issue of The National Provisioner.

How to Avoid Shipping Losses.

Secretary Carmichael gave what was considered as the clearest and most comprehensive statement of the situation as it relates to the shipping end, from the

(Continued on page 37.)

TO PROMOTE MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Livestock producers interested in the promotion of a market for their products, and concerned over the apparent decrease in per capita meat consumption in this country, have called a conference of cattle, hog and sheep raisers to meet in Chicago in December to consider this prob-

lem, and to take steps to bring about larger use of meats and meat products.

This "Eat More Meat" campaign is initiated by the hog raisers of the country, and the conference is called in a letter sent out under the auspices of the National Swine Growers' Association. The meeting is to be held in Chicago during International Livestock Exposition week, and livestock exchange and meat packing interests, the agricultural and general press and others are invited to participate.

In his call for the conference Secretary W. J. Carmichael of the National Swine Growers' Association says:

Many livestock associations throughout the United States, as well as agricultural publications, have pointed out the necessity of taking steps to promote increased consumption of meat and to counteract the insidious widespread propaganda calculated to decrease meat consumption. At present there is no central organization which is in a position to represent adequately all livestock interests along this and other closely allied lines. Meanwhile the per capita consumption of meat in this country is decreasing.

Hog raisers for some time have contemplated an "Eat More Pork" campaign, but they feel that other interests—including the producers of cattle and sheep—should receive an opportunity to participate, to the end that beef and mutton may be included and that the movement may become an "Eat More Meat" campaign, instead of merely an "Eat More Pork" campaign.

We have arrived at a point where we are ready to take action. But in accordance with the viewpoint set forth above, we desire to have a national conference of the various interests. We therefore have called a meeting to be held at the Assembly Room, Saddle and Sirloin Club, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, on Thursday, December 2, at 1:30 p. m. This date falls in the week of the International Livestock Exposition.

A call to attend this meeting is being issued throughout the country to associations of cattle, sheep and swine growers. Representatives of the general press, agricultural editors, livestock exchanges and meat packers in all parts of the United States are being asked to be present at the meeting and to co-operate in the movement.

We respectfully request your organization to send a representative or representatives to participate in the deliberations, and to unite with us in this undertaking. It will be greatly appreciated if your representatives are given power to represent the organization in whatever action may be taken.

Very respectfully yours,

W. J. CARMICHAEL,

Secretary.

Court Decisions of Interest to Packers

Recent court decisions involving points of interest to meat packers, as summarized by Arthur B. Hayes, attorney for the Institute of American Meat Packers at Washington, D. C., were published in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. These covered such subjects as sales agreements and contracts, banking transactions with bills of lading, railroad and car matters, etc.

Following is another summary of similar court rulings on a variety of matters, also prepared by Judge Hayes for the information of members of the Institute and packers in general:

CONTRACTS OF SALE.

Measure of Damages on Breach of Contract. *Early-Foster Company vs. Tom B. Burnette & Co.*, 24 S. W. Rep., page 316, decided June 30, 1920, Texas Court of Civil Appeals. "The measure of damages, where seller refused to deliver goods purchased and the price has not been paid, is the difference between the contract price and the market value at the time and place of delivery."

Rescission of Contract by Seller on Failure of Payment by Buyer. *United Canners Company of California vs. Seelye*, 192 Pac. Rep., page 341, decided July 30, 1920, District Court of Appeals, Second District, Division 2, California. "Where a contract for a sale was silent as to the time of payment, the buyer must, under Civil Code, Par. 1657, pay at the time of delivery; and this is particularly true where the seller demanded that there be stricken from the contract provisions for payment after delivery."

"Where the buyer failed to pay on delivery as required and demanded, such failure constituted a fault, within Civil Code, Par. 1689, Sub-division 2, and justified the seller's rescission or abandonment, which was made with the promptness required by Section 1691."

"Though a contract for a sale was not formally rescinded, the failure of the buyer to make payment on delivery, which was demanded in accordance with the terms of the contract, warranted the seller in refusing to make further deliveries unless payment was made, and in attempting, as he did by a counter-claim, to recover for goods already delivered."

Title to Goods Under Bill of Lading. *Penniman vs. Winder*, 103 S. E. Rep., page 908, decided September 22, 1920, Supreme Court of North Carolina. "The general rule in mercantile law is that the risk follows the title and where property is lost in transitu the party in whom title rests must stand the loss."

"When a seller ships goods 'to order notify' and draws for the purchase money, the title and right of possession to the property is reserved by the seller until the draft is paid and no title passes to the buyer and any loss in transitu must be borne by the seller, although the buyer arranges with the shipping company for the ship which receives the goods from the seller to be carried to destination where the draft is to be paid."

Warranty in Sale of Food Animals.

Wells et al vs. Welsh, 224 S. W. Rep., page 120, decided August 10, 1920, Springfield, Mo., Court of Appeals. "In a sale of hogs, although it is known that they are ultimately intended for human food, there is no implied warranty that they are free from disease which would render them unfit for food. The expression of an opinion, by the seller of hogs, that they are sound and healthy, is not fraud which vitiates the sale though they were infected with hog cholera, in absence of knowledge of that fact, by the seller or negligence in ascertaining the truth."

"A warranty in a contract whereby the

warrantor agrees to make good the loss in respect to the matter warranted, and, like all contracts, requires a meeting of the minds so that it was error to instruct that if the seller, who stated that the hogs sold were all right, when in fact they were infected with disease, they should find for the buyer for, whether the statement was intended as a warranty, was for the determination of the jury."

"The law of 1917, page 133, making it unlawful to sell any swine infected with hog cholera, does not apply to a sale of hogs infected in fact if the seller had no knowledge of that fact and he was not negligent in view of the construction placed on Revised Statutes 1909, No. 4865 and 4866, which are of the same general nature and omit the words 'knowingly' or 'unwillfully,' which are used in Section 4864 and 4863, which are similar to the Act of 1917."

"A seller of hogs cannot escape liability under the laws of 1917, page 133, if the hogs were infected with cholera on the plea of ignorance of that fact if reasonable care and caution on his part would have disclosed the fact."

DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Damages Cannot Be Counter-Claimed in Action for Freight. *Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company vs. Henry Nuhs Co.*, 111 At. Rep. page 223, decided July 15, 1919, Supreme Court of New Jersey. "In an action for freight on an interstate shipment, controlled by the Elkins Act (U. S. Com. Stat., pars. 8597 and 8599), counter-claim for injuries to the shipment cannot be maintained in a state court, that being the rule of the Federal courts, despite plaintiff's contention that his personal interest as suitor in the state court would be inconvenienced, for the state public policy cannot run counter to the national."

This was an action for the collection of freight charges upon a shipment of live stock, and counter-claim was made in the state court for damages to the stock while being transported. In its decision, the Court said that "While the action thus presented is one of first impression in this jurisdiction, it has received rather extended consideration in the Federal courts. The question sub judice is not unlike that presented in *L. & M. Railroad Co. vs. Rice*, 247 U. S., 201, in which it was held that a claim based by an interstate carrier upon the provisions of a tariff duly filed, published and approved as required by the Interstate Commerce Act, the result of which necessarily depended upon the construction and effect of that Act, was a subject matter peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court as a case 'arising under the laws of the United States or such as grow out of the legislation of Congress.'"

The court again refers to the case if the *Illinois Central Railway Company vs. Hoopes & Son* (D. C.), 233 Fed. Rep., page 135, where that court said that "so important was it that the conclusion of freight charges should be uniform as to all ships,—so important is it that it be above suspicion of favoritism, that it is against public policy to permit a counter-claim of this kind to be pleaded," and the counter-claim was struck out.

General Knowledge Sufficient to Warrant Special Damages. *Thompson vs. American Railway Express Co.*, 103 S. E. Rep., page 898, decided September 15, 1920, Supreme Court of North Carolina. "That tobacco flues shipped uncovered and used only for tobacco curing were shipped in a locality where tobacco is generally grown and in the midst of the curing season, warrants a finding of notice to the carrier of their purpose and of their immediate need so as to authorize recovery of special damages caused by the spoiling of tobacco for delay in transportation and delivery."

Interstate Bills of Lading. *Pioneer Trust Co. vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.*, 224 S. W. Rep., page 106, decided June 26, 1920, Kansas, Missouri, Court of Appeals. "In determining the validity of interstate bills of lading and the liability arising therefrom the Federal law governs."

"The transfer of an interstate bill of lading by endorsement and delivery operates only as a transfer of whatever title transferrer may have to the goods covered thereby."

"Where agents of a shipper induce agents of the carrier, without authority, to issue additional bills of lading for an interstate shipment, promising to surrender the original, such bills of lading were void and of no effect, even in the hands of innocent holder, to whom they were endorsed, for such holder acquired only the title of the transferrer."

"Where a shipper induces the carrier's agent to issue a second bill of lading for interstate shipment, promising to surrender the first bill of lading which had already been negotiated to the plaintiff, and the shipment was diverted to the point of destination specified in the second bill which, with draft attached, was also negotiated to the plaintiff, it was held that where the plaintiff collected the draft attached to the second bill it could re-

(Continued on page 45.)

PROPER FREEZING OF MEATS.

Federal meat inspection authorities have warned packers and others not to freeze meat when it is not in proper condition. The substance of this notice is as follows:

Increasing quantities of frozen meats and products shipped between official establishments are unsound when defrosted at destination, indicating that the articles were not in proper condition when frozen. Inspectors are urged to give closer supervision to such articles at the time they are placed in freezers and not to permit the freezing of those which are not in prime condition, or which would likely deteriorate before they are frozen. In case of doubt as to the soundness of any frozen meats or products the inspector will require defrosting and reinspection of a sufficient quantity thereof to determine the actual condition before the consignment leaves his jurisdiction.

Proprietors and operators of official establishments where meats or products are frozen should co-operate closely with the inspectors in order to avoid the necessity of defrosting articles for re-inspection prior to shipment.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumors about the condition of the packing industry in South America, to which an interview with a representative of Armour & Co., published in a Chicago morning newspaper Oct. 28, gave rise, were denied this week in a formal statement issued by J. Ogden Armour. His statement follows:

"An interview attributed to an Armour employe who recently returned from South America, regarding South American meat business, was neither authorized nor correct. As the man was neither in the financial nor in the operating department of the business, he was not qualified to make the statement attributed to him. While naturally the South American business is not as profitable nor as large in volume as it was during the war, it is in a very satisfactory condition. We have had to take some inventory losses, but the business as a whole has shown and is now showing quite satisfactory results. In fact, Europe must get the big end of its beef supply from South America and I see no reason why it should not continue to be a good business, as it is not only fundamentally sound but a necessary one."

Saving on Motor Truck and Wagon Signs

Meat packers have found delivery and haulage questions among the most important problems with which they have had to deal. Local transportation matters have been more or less overlooked in the greater interest centered on moving products long distances by rail and water. But packers are beginning to discover that it will pay to give attention to local delivery and haulage items, and that losses in this direction due to lack of attention to details have been considerable.

Proper attention to and care for motor truck and other delivery equipment have been discussed, and losses which might have been avoided have been brought to attention. But there are other items worth looking into, which might seem unimportant at first. One of these is the matter of economy in painting, lettering and monogramming delivery trucks and wagons and salesmen's autos.

Attention was brought to this particular point by an inquiry from a Western packer concerning the use of decalcomanias for this purpose. Wilson & Company have been using decalcomania transfers for this sort of sign work and decorating on motor and delivery vehicles, and this packer asked their experience as to practicability and economy of the method.

The matter was referred to E. W. Turley, transportation engineer for Wilson & Company, and through the Committee on Local Transportation of the Institute of American Meat Packers he has submitted some valuable information on this subject, which is made available to all packers through this committee.

Saving in Use of Decalcomanias.

In his discussion of the subject, Mr. Turley says:

"Perhaps there are many packers who have not investigated the advantages of decalcomanias who would desire to benefit from our past three years' experience with same. We have found that decalcomanias save us from \$6.00 to \$24.00 on each and every automobile truck, passenger automobile and wagon that we have painted, lettered and monogrammed.

"We arrive at this saving as follows: Whenever we have occasion to paint any of our equipment in a given point, we obtain bids from two to four, sometimes more, painters. They give us bids two ways; one where they do the lettering and monogramming by hand, and the other where we furnish decalcomanias. The minimum saving that we made any place in the United States is \$6.00, the maximum is \$24.00.

"In some paint shops we have found a little opposition to decalcomanias because the painters realize that they cannot do as good work by hand as we can by using decalcomanias. Also, the painters that do lettering and monogramming receive a very good salary, and they feel that if we can do better work for less money, there will be a smaller demand for their services.

"It does not require a skilled person to apply decalcomanias. In fact, any unskilled laborer, such as you find in any paint shop, can apply them. When you consider that the majority of packers paint their equipment from once a year to three times in two years, you will appreciate that this saving amounts to several dollars a year.

"Other advantages of using decalcomanias are that you obtain material of known quality, letters and monograms of a uniform shape, and a symmetrical ap-

pearance which cannot be duplicated by the hand-work of even our best artists. You have perhaps noticed that irregular, ragged lettering, lacking in symmetry, did not appeal to you.

A Moving Advertisement.

"The delivery equipment is a moving advertisement of the organization. Clean-cut, regular, well-proportioned letters and monograms suggest a modern, up-to-date (continued on page 45.)

HARDING APPOINTED CHAIRMAN.

Announcement is made this week of the appointment of Myrick D. Harding, superintendent of Armour & Company, Chicago, as chairman of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which is one of the most important committees of the Institute, and one of the first to attract



MYRICK D. HARDING
Chairman Committee on Packinghouse Practice, Institute of American Meat Packers.

widespread attention through the practical work it has been doing for the benefit of the industry in the field of packinghouse practice.

The appointment was made by President Thomas E. Wilson of the Institute following the resignation of Chairman W. B. Farris. Mr. Farris served during the first year of the committee's life, and had charge of the campaign which resulted in organizing the work and getting it going in good shape. He did a tremendous amount of work, both along organization lines and in handling much of the detail, and presided at the group meetings at the Atlantic City convention which so strikingly illustrated the effectiveness of what had been done. He was reappointed to serve for another year, but found his duties as general superintendent of Morris & Company made it inadvisable for him to continue at the head of the committee, though he still remains a member and will participate in carrying out the plans which were formed under his leadership.

Chairman Harding is one of the best-known operating heads in the industry.

He grew up in the business and knows every angle of it. He has always been noted for his progressiveness, and for his keen powers of observation and analysis. He is also a ready and witty speaker, and has been much in demand at gatherings where packinghouse matters are discussed. He is a strong advocate of the developing and broadening of the packinghouse industry, both on its economic and human sides, and under his leadership the Institute work in this department will not languish.

The Committee on Packinghouse Practice retains its membership without change, Messrs. Farris and Harding having as their colleagues F. J. Gardner, general superintendent of Swift & Company; Jacob Moog, vice president of Wilson & Company; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent, Allied Packers, Inc.; and John Robertson, general superintendent, Miller & Hart, Inc., Chicago. These new members have been added: J. J. Cuff, general manager, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and George M. Foster, superintendent, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.

PACKERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

Announcement has been officially made by the railroads operating in official Classification territory—i. e., that territory generally described as east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers—that there is in course of preparation a new class rate scale which will consist of ten classes in lieu of the present scale of six classes. While the announcement indicates that this is not a move for increased freight rates, the Traffic Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers considers this is the initial step in a movement that will eventually result in higher rates, and that if the carriers succeed in their effort to substitute a ten class rate scale for the present six class rate scale, and have various exceptions to the classification canceled, it will be only a matter of a short time until they will seek the cancellation of all commodity rates on fresh meat and packinghouse products carloads, with the idea of having these shipments moved on their respective class rates. It is urged that members acquaint their Traffic Departments with this fact so that full consideration may be given when this subject comes up for disposition.

Attention of packers is called to the fact that the National Industrial Traffic League, a national association designed to represent the various industrial concerns' and organizations' traffic matters, holds its annual meeting in New York City, November 18 and 19, 1920. A number of very important subjects will be up for consideration at that time. Inasmuch as a number of the members of the Institute of American Meat Packers are also members of the Traffic League, the Traffic Committee of the Institute urges that such members be represented at the New York meeting, so as to actively participate in the various subjects. Those concerns not members of the League may be represented at the meeting, although they will not, of course, be permitted to participate in the discussions. Among the subjects of interest that will come up at that time are the proposed increase in demurrage rates, allowances to industrial roads and the imposition of a spotting charge for the receipt and delivery of cars to industries operating with the use of private sidings, and the proposed agreement on side-track liability clauses.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Doid Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

MOULD IN MEAT PRODUCTS.

An inquiry from a subscriber in Canada is as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

The difficulty we are up against is the formation of mould upon cooked pork and meat pies, particularly upon the jelly therein. This is despite every care and precaution, both in preparation and selection of sound meat and materials. The mould occurs in spasmodic cases, and is often undetected till handled by the retailer or his customer.

If you can favor us with any hints from your wide experience as to safe and effective preservatives, or as to method of preparation and marketing, we should be extremely grateful.

We do not advocate the use of a preservative for the prevention of mould, as

mould propagation can be eliminated without it.

Moulds grow from spores which are exceedingly small and light, and can easily be wafted about a room on its ordinary air currents. The best conditions for mould growth are a high humidity and fairly warm temperature, from 50 to about 80 deg. Fahr.

High temperatures, such as are employed in the cooking of meat and the baking of meat pies, will absolutely kill both moulds and spores. For this reason we would conclude that any moulds which appear in the pork pies must have been introduced after the pies were baked.

We would recommend a thorough cleaning and renovating of the rooms where these pies are manufactured, which would include not only washing all of the walls and other parts, but covering them over with a good grade of paint. Moulds require nitrogen as food, and this can be obtained from bare woods. If the wood, however, is covered with paint, moulds will not grow.

If these pies are held for any length of time after they are baked they should be kept in a cool room, preferably below 45 deg. Fahr., and the humidity of this room should be carefully regulated. The room should be dry and the humidity should not be higher than 65 or 70 per cent.

The fact that the trouble from mould

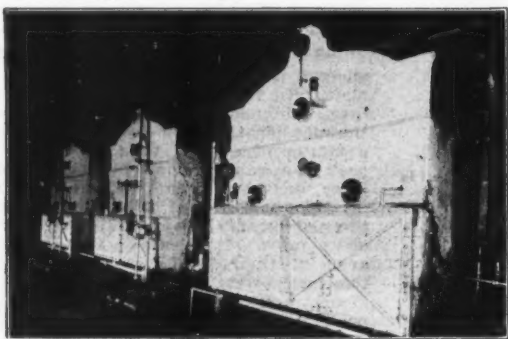
which this inquirer experienced occurred only in spasmodic cases might tend to indicate that some of their goods are held in retailers' hands too long, and have become old. They should also investigate to find out whether the complaints come from the same retailers, as it may be the conditions under which the goods are kept by certain retailers are not such as to assure freedom from mould.

MEAT IMPORT CERTIFICATES.

The federal meat inspection authorities state that a number of cases have been recently noted where importers of foreign meat and meat products have endeavored to bring these products into the United States without the certificates necessary for the entry of the goods into this country.

It is essential that proper certificates accompany meat products of foreign origin, and the Institute of American Meat Packers advises members importing those products, or those contemplating their importation, to save much inconvenience by seeing to it that the goods are accompanied by certificates of the correct form and properly executed before the goods leave the country of exportation.

Products originating in British possessions have been involved in a number of these cases and it is suggested that members familiarize themselves with Regulation 27 of B. A. I. Order 211 and especially with the certificate forms appearing under Section 5, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Failure to comply with this regulation will undoubtedly result in the products being refused admission to the United States after their arrival at our ports.



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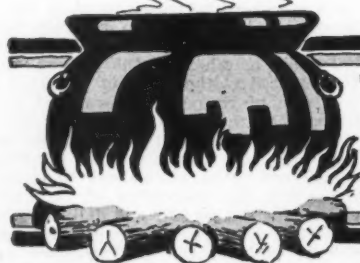
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American
Meat Packers and the American
Meat Packers' Trade and
Supply Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of
New York)

at the Old Colony Building, Chicago.
Eastern Office, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

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PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Vice-President.*

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Old Colony Building, Chicago.
Telephones Wabash 742 and 743.
Cable Address: "Sampson," N. Y.

EASTERN OFFICES.

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Telephone Beekman 5477.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical
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Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
should be paid to the New York office.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States.....	\$3.00
Canada.....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year.....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

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REAL CO-OPERATION

Falling livestock prices have discouraged
producers, and the inclination has been
to "unload" before values decreased still
more. This tendency is natural, but to be
deplored. Friends of the producer, those
who have his interests as well as their
own in mind, believe such action unwise
at this time.

In a statement made public this week
Louis F. Swift very strongly advises own-
ers and shippers of stocker and feeder
cattle not to force them on the market
while the present condition as to prices
exists, but to feed them for the winter
and spring markets, when better financial
results may reasonably be expected, con-

sidering the abundance of feed in the coun-
try and the lower prices at which it is
being marketed. He believes there should
be no liquidation in the cattle industry at
the present time, except along normal
lines.

Mr. Swift's advice is sound. With it
comes news that Chicago bankers are
completing plans to enable livestock pro-
ducers to follow such advice. It is stated
that a livestock loan corporation is being
formed to loan \$20,000,000 or more to live-
stock producers with a view to avoiding
this premature marketing of animals.

The banks which will furnish the bulk of
the money will not make their advances
in the form of purchase of the corpora-
tion's stock, inasmuch as purchase of stock
in such a banking corporation by national
banks would be of questionable legality.
They will lend money to the corporation
on its notes as security, and these notes,
in turn, will be secured by the notes of
the cattle men to whom loans are made
by the corporation. The new company
will have only a nominal capital.

The company after making loans to
livestock interests will sell the resulting
bills to banks generally throughout the
country, with its endorsement. One ad-
vantage of the plan will be that by plac-
ing the credit of the new company back
of livestock paper, it can be more readily
sold.

This is real co-operation all around. The
arrangement is manifestly a temporary
one, and so planned that it will not inter-
fere with regular banking and loan ma-
chinery, but on the other hand, will co-
operate with and support it. It is the
beneficent federal reserve method extend-
ed to apply to livestock financing. By
taking advantage of it producers may tide
over their present embarrassment, and be
ready to benefit by the better markets
which Mr. Swift predicts for the coming
year.

BUSINESS IN MEXICO

Signs of more staple and settled busi-
ness conditions in Mexico and of increas-
ing interest in trade between that country
and the United States are reported by the
American Chamber of Commerce in Mex-
ico. According to a communication from
this organization, to the Foreign Com-
merce Department of the Chamber of
Commerce of the United States, more than
a hundred American houses have begun
business in Mexico in the last two years.
Besides this, numerous American manu-
facturers and merchants, as well as Cham-
bers of Commerce and other associations,
are said to be making inquiry concerning
the Mexican credit situation, the volume

of business, the attitude of American con-
cerns and other important phases of the
general trade situation across the Rio
Grande.

The American Chamber in Mexico
says that banks and commercial agents
report that in every part of Mexico busi-
ness is better than it ever has been, and
that Americans in Mexico feel greatly en-
couraged. Some American houses have
sent representatives to open branch of-
fices, others have put their business into
the hands of established houses handling
American representations, and still others
are conducting their business through
salesmen who make Mexico City their
headquarters and travel into every state
of the Republic.

American manufacturers are learning
to pack well, and the principal hindrance
now to trade between the two countries is
the lack of understanding on the part of
the American manufacturer of the sta-
bility of the Mexican house which is its
customer. American houses which have
been in Mexico a long time, and have built
up volume trade, give open accounts and
90 days, but the American house which is
just beginning business thinks that the
Mexican house is weak and demands either
cash in advance or cash upon receipt of
shipping documents. English, French and
Spanish exporters give much better credit
terms, and Germany is making a very
strong effort to regain its trade by giving
most extraordinary terms.

No American house will lose money in
Mexico, it is said, if it will follow the same
system that it uses in its business in the
United States, and will get a report from
mercantile agencies and from its own
agent in Mexico upon its customers, and
then decide upon its line of credit.

TO STOP DIRECT BUYING

It is reported from Washington that a
measure will be introduced in Congress
when it meets next month compelling all
meat packers to buy their livestock
through regular market channels; in other
words, in the recognized stock yards at
market centers. It is said this bill is
fathered by the South Dakota state market
bureau, and is aimed at so-called inde-
pendent or smaller packers, many of
whom buy their livestock supplies direct
from the territory surrounding their
plants and elsewhere.

The advocates of the measure are said
to believe that not only would it centralize
and strengthen marketing regulation, and
give the producer better information as to
market conditions, but also that it would
tend to discourage speculators in the live-
stock markets.

DOLD PLANS FOR OMAHA PLANT.

News of the acquiring of the new Skinner packing plant at Omaha by the Dold interests, which first appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner two weeks ago, caused a great deal of interest throughout the industry.

This Skinner plant, recently completed at a cost of over two million dollars, came to be known as the "daylight packing plant" because of the nature of its construction and the materials used, the finish being almost entirely in white. It has a capacity of 5,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle, and 1,000 sheep, and its equipment is said to be the "last word" in modern packing-house planning. In fact, it has been a show place which packinghouse executives from all over the country have visited to get pointers on efficient and economical packinghouse construction and equipment.

The taking over of this plant by the Dold interests was followed by incorporation under the laws of Delaware of the Dold Packing Company, a corporation distinct from the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y. The officers of the new company are: J. C. Dold, president; J. Paul Dold, Ralph S. Dold, vice-presidents; J. L. Carson, treasurer; P. O. Rial, secretary. The directors are the officers, together with J. J. Cuff, James G. Cowrie and Norman Clement, the latter a Buffalo and Omaha banker.

The general management at Omaha will be in the hands of Ralph S. Dold, and the general plan of the new enterprise is outlined in a statement to The National Provisioner by an officer of the company, in which he says:

"In deciding to extend our interests in the West, we felt that Omaha was the logical situation for our new plant on account of the yearly increasing receipts of livestock at that point, and that city being the center of the great corn-producing states, we felt that we could depend on getting prime stock. This, together with the fact that the plant we have acquired is one of the most modern and up-to-date plants in the country, will insure our putting out a quality of meats that will uphold the standard of our well known Dold-Quality products.

"It will also fill a long needed want in order to take care properly of the large distribution which we enjoy, not only to the domestic trade but also to the export trade, and we will be able to serve the public in a manner in which we have never been able to do before.

"While we will have an efficient force in Omaha, the policy of that plant will be directly under the care of the present management in Buffalo, and we feel sure that with untiring efforts success is assured for that plant, and it will be the means of our distributing, in territories that heretofore we have not been able to

enter, a full line of Dold-Quality meats, which have found such favor wherever they have been distributed.

"It is our intention to take the same interest in our employees in Omaha as we have done in Buffalo, by conducting welfare work in the same efficient manner in which we have done it at our Buffalo plant."

TRADE AND SUPPLY COMMITTEES.

Standing committees of the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association for the ensuing year have been appointed by President J. P. Brunt, and are announced as follows:

Brokers' Conference Committee—J. T. Taylor, chairman, J. T. Taylor Brokerage Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. B. Cassell, Baltimore, Md.; Chas. H. Sterne, Sterne & Son Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Davidson, Davidson Commission Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Griffin, P. G. Gray Co., Boston, Mass.; W. T. Riley, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. B. Hulme, Chicago, Ill.

Membership Committee—R. B. Harbison, chairman, Paterson Parchment Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Sterne, Sterne & Son Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. G. Leitch, Gummed Products Co., Troy, Ohio; H. C. Huggins, Mechanical Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Seanor, The White Co., Chicago, Ill.

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These committees are organizing for active work, and the Association is planning a year of progress. The brokers' conference committee, under the leadership of Chairman J. T. Taylor of Pittsburgh, is putting a lot of "pep" into its campaign, and co-operating with Chairman R. B. Harbison of the membership committee in lining up the trade as members of the organization. Vice-president A.

A. Davidson is taking an active interest in these and other activities of the association, and is especially urging members to display the association emblem on their stationery and in their advertisements.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Trinity Cotton Oil Company, Dallas, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000.

The International Vegetable Oil Company has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., with a capital stock of \$2,000,000.

The formal opening of the Hughes Curry packing plant at Anderson, Ind., was held on Monday, November 8.

The Armour Fertilizer Company, Greensboro, N. C., will build a new fertilizer and storage building at a cost of \$150,000.

The Dold Packing Company has been incorporated at New York City with a capital of \$1,000,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce and S. E. Dill are the incorporators.

The Morgan Oil & Fertilizer Company, Red Springs, N. C., will rebuild its engine room, cake room and linter room, which were burned recently at a loss of \$40,000.

The Nitro-Bacter Liquid Fertilizer Corporation has been chartered at Meridian, Miss., with a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are Akin Brooke, F. E. Cockrell, and F. M. Wood.

Morris & Company's branch at Newark, N. J., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$150,000, estimated. Business has been resumed and rebuilding will start immediately.

The American Cotton Oil Company has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1, to stock of record November 11.

The National Leather Company recently sold an issue of \$10,000,000 five-year eight per cent notes to a syndicate composed of the First Trust & Savings Bank, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Lee Higginson & Company and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. The notes will be offered for public subscription at approximately par.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Weak—Grains a Factor—Hogs Weaker—Foreign Demand Quieter.

The market for hog products the past week was not exceptionally active, with trade rather limited, but the undertone was weak, and the market reached some new low levels for the season, following the trend of commodities in general, and influenced greatly by the slump in foreign exchange and the huge corn supplies, as indicated by the government report. Liquidation was in evidence most of the time, support was poor and coming mostly from shorts, and packers were credited with selling in a small way. World's conditions, both here and abroad, were against the market, and with domestic demand slow, with consumers pursuing a holding-off policy and absorbing only immediate requirements, export demand checked by the serious declines in foreign money, and the grain markets at new low levels for the season and at prices that have not been witnessed within the past four years, it was only natural for the market for hog products to follow suit.

The hog movement was rather small for a time, but receipts are gradually increasing, and the winter run is expected to enlarge rapidly. Opinions, however, as to the movement from the farm this year differ greatly, it being contended that the country will market slowly and feed heavily, owing to the profitable feeding basis. The corn market has been selling at levels which represent about ten cent hogs, but the hog market, while weaker, and a half cent to a cent a pound below recent levels, has been maintained above \$13 per 100 lbs. on the average; cattle are also at a more profitable feeding basis with the cheap corn, than they have been for some time past. The following table gives the weekly average price for hogs and cattle, as compiled by the Daily Drivers' Journal, with comparisons:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week.....	\$13.50	\$13.40	\$ 6.90	\$12.65
Previous week.....	12.80	13.80	6.75	12.55
Cor. week, 1915.....	14.75	15.50	7.00	14.49
Cor. week, 1916.....	17.83	14.40	10.00	13.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	16.80	11.00	10.75	16.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	9.60	10.30	8.00	11.05
Cor. week, 1919.....	6.80	8.80	5.90	9.00
*Cor. week, 1914.....	8.00	8.35	4.00	7.45
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.70	8.15	4.05	7.15
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.47	6.65	3.50	5.55
AV. 1911 to 1919.....	\$11.00	\$10.40	\$ 6.80	\$10.75

*Yards closed owing to quarantine.

Considerable attention continues to be directed toward the heavy outward movement of product. Exports the past week were heavy, particularly of meats and lard, the lard shipments totaling 13,993,000 lbs. of which 5,575,000 lbs. were to Germany, and the balance largely to Holland and Antwerp. The meat exports total some 17,772,000 lbs., of which 9,245,000 cleared for Germany. The following table shows the exports from the Atlantic ports to points of destination, for the week ending Nov. 6:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Meats, lbs.
Liverpool .....	.....	.....	2,688,000
London .....	.....	744,000	2,803,000
Glasgow .....	.....	.....	49,000
Bristol .....	.....	.....	27,000
Other English Ports.....	.....	77,000	.....
Antwerp .....	.....	2,850,000	770,000
Germany	490	5,575,000	9,245,000
Holland .....	.....	3,371,000	611,000
France	800	572,000	240,000
Other Continental .....	.....	596,000	1,146,000
Elsewhere	150	180,000	165,000
Total	1,000	13,992,000	17,772,000

The slump in foreign exchange the past week, however, has placed a serious obstacle in the way of fresh export buying, and with the world's financial condition the worst that has ever been witnessed, particularly by the present generation, and with Europe in financial straights and sorely in need of foodstuffs, a situation has developed that is so complicated that it is far beyond the comprehension of the average human being. In some quarters the claim is made that the United States and the neutrals during the war cannot allow Europe to starve to death, but every day one can hear reports that exporters could do a large foreign business if it were not for the unsuitable credits that are offered. This is particularly true of the central empires, who are undoubtedly

laboring under the most serious financial obstacles, and who it is generally believed are more in need of foods than most of the other European countries. Without food, a serious internal condition will possibly develop, as the labor situation is acute, but the question resolves itself into one of "who is going to put up the money?"

With the foreign conditions in mind, the average speculator continues to argue in favor of lower markets. This condition is augmented by the tremendous corn supplies this year, as indicated by the government report, and the question is now being put forth as to how long the present hog levels can be maintained, and how fast the present corn crop shall walk off the farm this year, in the shape of hogs and cattle. The government placed the corn yield at 3,199,126,000 bu., against a final crop last year of 2,917,450,000 bu., while the carry-over of old corn on the farms was more than 142,000,000 bu., against 72,000,000 a year ago. In plain figures, the total supplies of corn in sight this year are 3,351,000,000 bu., against 2,991,000,000 last year, or 360,000,000 bu. greater. The quality of the crop this year is exceptionally good, and as yet there have been no important complaints of cattle disease this season. The result of the huge corn supplies and the comparatively low levels, it is expected, will be a large increase in the number of hogs and cattle on the farm during the season.

PORK—The market the past week was dull and unchanged. At New York mess was quoted at \$30@31, family, \$48@53; short clears, \$37@40. At Chicago mess pork was quotable around \$24.

LARD—Domestic demand was slow and foreign demand lacking, the latter due to the break in exchange. Compound prices were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c a lb. the past week. At New York prime Western was quoted at 19.75c@19.85c; middle Western at 19.35c@19.45c; New York City, 18.50c@18.75c; refined to the continent 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; South American, 23c; and Brazil kegs, 24c; and compound 14@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in carlots, according to brand. At Chicago loose lard was quotable at 18.65c for immediate delivery at 18.40c to arrive, while leaf lard was quotable at about 20c.

BEEF—The market was dull but very

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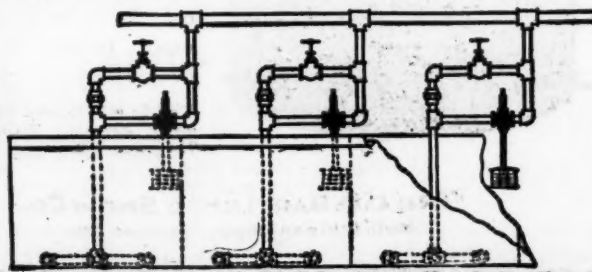
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steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$19@20; packet, \$21@22; family, \$26@28; and extra Indian mess, \$44@46.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Market Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Nov. 4, 1920:

	Receipts			Top price good steers		
	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,327	12,205	5,421	\$12.00	\$12.25	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	925	2,247	1,260	10.00	11.50	10.50
Montreal (E. End)	1,820	2,779	1,572	10.00	11.50	10.50
Winnipeg	20,060	15,376	16,651	10.00	11.00	10.25
Calgary	3,844	5,794	3,384	8.00	10.25	8.10
Edmonton	2,471	3,385	1,819	8.00	9.50	8.00

	Receipts			Top price good calves		
	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	584	964	924	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	459	335	682	16.00	17.00	15.00
Montreal (E. End)	388	918	784	16.00	17.00	15.00
Winnipeg	1,466	1,184	1,353	8.00	10.00	10.00
Calgary	365	782	900	8.50	8.00	8.25
Edmonton	347	322	437	8.00	6.50	8.00

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Nov. 4, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects		
	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,046	9,219	6,771	\$18.25	\$17.00	\$19.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,849	1,091	2,120	18.00	16.75	19.00
Montreal (E. End)	1,307	1,485	2,503	18.00	16.75	19.00
Winnipeg	2,892	2,442	2,298	17.00	15.50	18.50
Calgary	224	356	174	19.25	15.75	19.25
Edmonton	229	161	123	17.75	16.00	18.75

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Nov. 4, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.	Week ending week, ending Nov. 4, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1919.	Week ending week, ending Oct. 28, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	11,308	17,823	6,439	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	3,951	3,365	5,333	13.00	13.75	12.50
Montreal (E. End)	2,478	2,358	2,670	13.00	13.75	12.50
Winnipeg	6,506	4,062	4,412	9.00	13.00	10.25
Calgary	2,532	1,800	1,504	11.00	13.50	11.25
Edmonton	692	179	69	9.50	11.25	9.00

14 "BOSS" DEHAIRERS IN CINCY.

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MEAT SUPPLIES IN OCTOBER.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at eight leading markets for the month of October show a decrease in cattle receipts of 553,131 head, compared to the same month a year ago. Calves have decreased 42,627 head, hogs 212,854 head, and sheep 477,462 head. A comparison of the receipts follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	277,544	51,431	431,915	427,403
Kansas City	227,952	50,980	156,138	145,515
Omaha	381,225	10,296	92,961	328,298
St. Louis	97,095	34,787	212,944	44,548
St. Joe	51,154	7,750	90,019	63,169
Sioux City	79,259	3,806	104,635	45,385
St. Paul	141,282	23,482	177,835	148,495
Denver	70,597	3,930	15,610	565,840

Total 1920	1,126,108	186,532	1,282,066	1,768,653
Total 1919	1,679,239	239,149	1,494,920	2,246,115

Receipts at eight points for the first ten months of 1919 and 1920 compare as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,472,013	635,275	5,082,874	3,230,517
Kansas City	1,748,285	323,764	2,029,982	1,460,778
Omaha	1,270,551	68,665	2,382,592	2,536,890
St. Louis	900,047	239,950	2,712,953	611,224
St. Joe	468,326	80,868	1,008,463	731,892
Sioux City	601,972	31,541	1,887,729	286,385
St. Paul	747,125	333,894	1,760,939	508,224
Denver	454,097	38,076	293,920	1,613,098

Total 1920	8,562,216	1,752,033	16,659,452	10,879,008
Total 1919	9,965,945	1,670,639	20,871,770	13,302,504

Slaughters of cattle in October were 273,342 head less than in October, 1919, and calves 56,355 head less. Hog slaughters show a decrease of 120,437 head and sheep 385,128 head for the month. Figures showing the slaughters at eight points for October of the two years are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	160,905	44,585	360,062	234,387
Kansas City	104,220	22,118	109,979	79,220
Omaha	74,418	2,391	72,429	73,917
St. Louis	48,616	18,142	98,838	35,513
St. Joe	28,598	5,071	75,412	42,898
Sioux City	29,836	2,877	66,308	19,146
St. Paul	46,987	20,930	157,105	58,846
Denver	13,003	2,882	13,823	27,922

Total 1920	500,553	119,625	953,756	571,949
Total 1919	773,925	175,380	1,074,193	957,067

Slaughters for the first ten months of 1919 and 1920 at eight leading markets are reported as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,553,308	594,697	4,599,683	2,305,456
Kansas City	843,656	209,301	1,499,427	873,237
Omaha	1,067,863	34,741	1,766,814	1,228,277
St. Louis	433,223	173,006	1,267,487	386,414
St. Joe	275,134	69,214	1,321,421	528,468
Sioux City	253,461	27,967	1,107,430	152,693
St. Paul	296,164	308,342	1,513,093	219,982
Denver	103,947	22,867	158,905	213,785

Total 1920	4,832,756	1,441,005	13,234,100	5,906,312
Total 1919	5,300,099	1,387,180	15,824,953	6,963,016

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Nov. 6, 1920, with comparisons:

	Pork, bbls.	Week ended Nov. 6, 1920.	Week ended Nov. 8, 1919.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 6, 1920.
Continent	210	210	210	210
West Indies	325	325	325	325
Total	535	535	535	535

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.	Week ended Nov. 6, 1920.	Week ended Nov. 8, 1919.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 6, 1920.
United Kingdom	7,490,400	6,913,000	7,490,400	7,490,400
Continent	9,051,600	5,962,800	9,051,600	9,051,600
Total	16,542,000	12,875,800	16,542,000	16,542,000

	LARD, LBS.	Week ended Nov. 6, 1920.	Week ended Nov. 8, 1919.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 6, 1920.
United Kingdom	738,600	925,000	738,600	738,600
So. and Cent. Amer.	9,918,000	6,748,400	9,918,000	9,918,000
West Indies	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total	10,656,600	7,693,400	10,656,600	10,656,600

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—				
New York	210	14,740,000	9,814,400	
Boston		1,229,000		
New Orleans	325			
Montreal		573,000	845,000	

Total, week	535	16,542,000	10,656,400	
Previous week	891	11,846,400	24,732,950	
Two weeks ago	2,741	33,262,062	23,236,315	
Cor. week 1919		12,875,800	7,693,400	

Comparative summary of aggregate exports in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 6, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Increase.
Pork	107,000		107,000
Bacon and hams	16,542,000	12,875,800	3,666,200
Lard	10,656,400	9,693,400	963,000

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market the past week has been rather quiet and steady with the trade generally showing an awaiting attitude. Rumors were current of sales at 7½c for special loose, but not confirmed while small sales took place late in the week at 8c. The market was unchanged from a week ago and the trade generally was watching the action in the oil markets. Consuming interest was not active while export interest was lacking, due to the big declines in foreign exchange which are against any possible foreign buying. At New York prime city was quoted at 7½c nominal, special loose at 8c and edible 10½c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 8½@9c and edible at 12@12½c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market was quite active and weaker prices, declining about 1c a lb. to a level of 10½c for oleo or new low levels for the season. Slow compound trade, absence of consuming demand and weakness in competing oils were the features. At New York oleo was quoted at 10½c asked and at Chicago rumors were current of sales around 10c.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

LARD OIL.—The market continued very quiet, but the undertone was steady. Winter strained was quoted at \$1.40@1.42 a gallon; extra No. 1 at \$1.32@1.35; No. 1, \$1.17, and No. 2 at \$1.15.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was very quiet, and showed no important changes. Pure refined was quoted at \$1.40@1.42; extra No. 1 at \$1.20@1.22; No. 1 at \$1.18@1.20 and prime at \$1.20.

GREASES.—The market for greases was dull and weak again this week, and although no important changes took place in prices, the feeling was one of weakness. Most competing greases were heavy, and demand was slow from the consuming trade in all quarters. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 5½@6½c, brown at 5@6c, and white at 7¼@12¼c, depending on quality. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 7@7½c, house at 7@7½c and brown at 6@6½c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams — Green, 8@10 avg., 19½c; 10@12 avg., 19½c; 12@14 avg., 19½c; 14@16 avg., 19½c; 16@18 avg., 19½c; 18@20 avg., 19½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 avg., 22c; 10@12 avg., 22c; 12@14 avg., 22c; 14@16 avg., 22c; 16@18 avg., 22½c; 18@20 avg., 22½c.

Skinned Hams — Green, 14@16 avg., 21½c; 16@18 avg., 21½c; 18@20 avg., 21½c; 20@22 avg., 21c; 22@24 avg., 20½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 avg., 24c; 16@18 avg., 23½c; 18@20 avg., 23½c; 20@22 avg., 23c; 22@24 avg., 22½c.

Picnic Hams — Green, 4@6 avg., 18c; 6@8 avg., 17½c; 8@10 avg., 17c; 10@12 avg., 16½c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 avg., 20c; 6@8 avg., 20c; 8@10 avg., 17c; 10@12 avg., 16½c.

Clear Bellies — Green, 6@8 avg., 23½c; 8@10 avg., 23c; 10@12 avg., 22½c; 12@14 avg., 22c; 14@16 avg., 21½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 avg., 23½c; 8@10 avg., 23c; 10@12 avg., 22½c; 12@14 avg., 22c; 14@16 avg., 21½c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Nov. 10, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins 38@40c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 27½c; 10@12 lbs., 27c; 12@14 lbs., 26½c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 24c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 26c; 10@12 lbs., 35½c; 8@10 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24½c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 27c; 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 25c; dressed hogs, 22½c; city steam lard, 19c; compound, 15@16c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 33@34c; 10@12 lbs., 32@33c; 12@14 lbs., 30@31c; 14@16 lbs., 28@29c; skinned shoulders, 22c; boneless butts, 35c; Boston butts, 27c; lean trimmings, 22c; regular trimmings, 19c; spare ribs, 18c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 2c; tails, 10c; pig tongues, 19c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 9, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent caustic soda, 4¼@4½c lb.; 60 per cent caustic soda, 4¼c lb.; 98 per cent powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c lb.; 48 per cent carbonate of soda, 2½@2¾c lb.; 58 per cent carbonate of soda, 2¼@2½c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks of 2,000 lbs., nominal, 10@10½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15@3.30 gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 17½@17¾c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 16¼@16¾c lb.; cottonseed oil, 11½@12c lb.; soya bean oil, 11½@12c lb.; corn oil, 11½@12c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 15½@16c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude, 9½@10c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 8c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 20@21c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent, nominal, 12½@13c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11@12c lb.; chemically pure

glycerine, nominal, 26@27c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 6½@7c lb.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Oct. 30 to Nov. 5, 1920:

	Oct. 30.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Chicago	60½	61¼	61½	61½	61½	62
New York	62	62	63	63	64	64
Boston	58	59	59	60	60	60
Philadelphia	62	62½	62½	63	63	64½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	Oct. 30.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	52½	53¼	53¼	54	54	55

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1920.	1919.
Chicago	24,967	39,521	23,522	2,137,258	2,333,384
New York	23,406	28,140	48,530	1,945,143	2,718,185
Boston	9,227	9,402	6,081	917,755	933,335
Phila.	8,352	7,525	13,027	574,412	601,474
Total	65,962	76,588	91,160	5,574,568	6,586,378

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Nov. 6.	Cor. day of week, 1919.
Chicago	28,640	191,172	19,893,543	23,416,565
New York	27,164	291,414	19,655,062	27,118,696
Boston	17,136	142,960	16,883,921	13,246,191
Phila.	8,470	71,720	4,804,740	2,841,532
Total	81,410	697,266	56,837,266	66,622,784

MORRIS EMPLOYEES MAGAZINE.

Morris & Company employees at Chicago, East St. Louis, Oklahoma City, South Omaha and Kansas City are now enjoying semi-monthly editions of "The Morris Supreme," a plant magazine published by and for the employees. These publications are conducted entirely by the employees at each of their packing plants, and the firm pays all expenses pertaining to their publication. The employees have another house organ called "The Morris Standard," which is published monthly under the direction of the Morris Men's Club, and contains information and personal news matter of the employees' activities at all of the Morris sales branches throughout the world.

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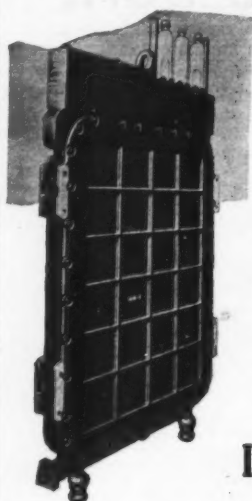
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SEPT. OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of September, 1920, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 885,306 pounds colored and 28,934,148 pounds uncolored, or a total of 29,819,454 pounds. This was over one and one-half million pounds more than the production for the preceding month and 1,138,080 pounds more than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last twenty-one months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
January, 1919	37,818,822
February	15,986,372
March	25,531,579
April	31,977,002
May	27,868,417
June	20,234,177
July	22,928,064
August	24,438,506
September	28,681,374
October	35,792,572
November	36,512,310
December	39,459,320
January, 1920	34,642,750
February	33,999,894
March	36,547,668
April	33,946,538
May	32,295,488
June	22,309,738
July	24,046,328
August	28,141,070
September	29,819,454

Figures for September, showing the origin of materials in approximately 95 per cent of the production for the month, are furnished by Dr. J. S. Abbott, secretary of the Institute of Independent Margarin Manufacturers as follows:

	Sept., 1919	Sept., 1920
	pounds	pounds
Exclusively animal..	570,799	461,096
Exclusively vegetable	9,314,727	14,000,499
Animal & vegetable.	15,309,267	14,010,933
Colored margarin:		
Exclusively animal..	7,768	6,859
Exclusively vegetable	117,192	716,011
Animal & vegetable.	540,781	774,179
Total	25,860,534	29,969,568

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1920.—All cottonseed products dull and in light demand. Prime crude oil 7½c, good 7 per cent meal \$37. Hulls, \$7.50 loose, \$12 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., Nov. 11, 1920.—Valley crude cottonseed oil declined this week from 8½c to 7c a pound. Texas 7½c to 7¼c. Offerings increasing, buyers indifferent. Cake and meal easier; hulls unchanged.

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Quiet—Undertone Weak—Cotton Oil at New Lows—Foreign Exchange a Factor.

The main development in the vegetable oil markets continued to center in the cotton seed oil market on the New York Produce Exchange again the past week. Trading was not on a large scale but was fairly active and the market sold off $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lb., the March and May deliveries going into new low ground for the season. The selling was largely in the way of liquidation for foreign interests and the South while the professional element pressed the market on the declines. The best support came from refiners and rumors were current that refining interests being unable to buy crude oil freely in the South had turned to the future market as a hedge against export business. This buying served to stay the downward movement for a time and tended to check aggressive bear operations in some quarters but it was not sufficiently large to produce more than a moderate rally from the low point.

The lard market during the week declined about 1¢ a lb., while hog prices and all other speculative markets, including cotton, developed decided weakness, the grain and cotton markets selling into new

low ground for the season while grains and provisions were at the lowest levels seen in the past three or four years. These features more than outweighed the support given the market and with conditions elsewhere in the grease situation on the downgrade and with very limited demand from consuming quarters the undertone was distinctly weak at all times and predictions of 10¢ oil were quite general.

The holding movement of both seed and crude oil in the South continued and as a result there was little or no hedge pressure on the local market. The holding movement, however, has not helped seed or crude to any extent, crude oil in the Southeast selling off $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ a lb. from the high levels of the week to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, which is about the low level of the season. In the Valley and Texas, crude oil got up to around 8¢ but with no demand of importance later sold off and the markets were nominally quoted at $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢.

Export demand was less aggressive the past week. This undoubtedly was due to the serious decline in all foreign exchanges, particularly the continental rates, where the demand for oil has been quite large of late. The break in exchange appeared to have shut off the foreign buying and unless European financial conditions improve materially foreign demand from now on will undoubtedly be small, as the purchases of late have been sufficient

to tide the other side over for quite a period.

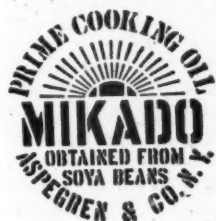
Another feature which counted against the market was the November government crop report. While there is no direct relation between corn and cotton oil the corn crop had considerable influence, owing to the huge supplies and relative cheapness of corn compared with hogs, increased farm feeding is almost a certainty and an increase in the number of hogs on farm is generally anticipated. The corn market has been selling on a basis of 10¢ hogs, whereas the average hog price of late has been around 13¢. The government report on new corn with the carry-over of old corn and the visible supply, indicates corn supplies this year of 3,351,000,000 bu., against 2,991,000,000 last year.

Sentiment, however, in oil quarters was more mixed and many were inclined to look for a natural reaction. However, the majority were of the opinion that the market has not reached its lowest levels as yet, and that the holding movement in the South would ultimately be broken by the need of funds or by a panicky feeling amongst Southern holders should values go much lower.

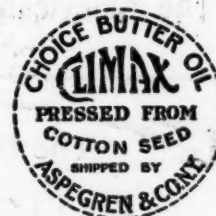
Compound lard was reduced another half cent a pound with the leading makers down to $14\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, against $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ recently. Oleo stearine was dull and weak at $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tallow was unchanged at 8¢ for special loose, yellow and house grease was quiet at 5¢ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, while oleo oils were easy at $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for oleo.

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The vegetable oil market was very quiet and generally easier and without feature. There was some business in soya bean oil f. o. b. the coast November shipment in sellers' tanks on the basis of 8c, but shorts were reported the buyers. Consuming demand for soya was quiet, with the undertone easy, due to the action in competing oils. Oriental peanut oil in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast was 9½c asked with the demand quiet. Domestic peanut oil has been slow in making its appearance. Farmers in the South are reported asking around \$85 a ton for peanuts, which refiners are not inclined to pay. The government report on Monday placed the peanut crop at 37,499,000 bu., against 33,263,000 last year. Coconut oil was very quiet, but there was some demand from shorts and sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast were reported at 11¼c. Consuming demand remained very slow. Corn oil was about unchanged but crude oil was reported weaker in the West. Spot crude in barrels in New York was 11¼c nominal, while trades at Chicago were reported at 9c in tanks.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions.

Thursday, November 4, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1100	a
Nov.	200	1126 1125	1130	a 1135
Dec.	400	1148 1138	1145	a 1155
Jan.	5400	1150 1130	1149	a 1150
Feb.			1155	a 1168
Mch.	1300	1175 1155	1180	a 1190
Apr.			1188	a 1210
May			1205	a 1215
June			1210	a 1225

Total sales 7,300. Prime crude S. E. 825 sales.

Friday, November 5, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1100	a
Nov.			1105	a 1110
Dec.	900	1138 1119	1118	a 1120
Jan.	1800	1148 1122	1121	a 1123
Feb.			1128	a 1145
Mch.	4500	1175 1157	1159	a 1162
Apr.			1160	a 1180
May	200	1195 1195	1180	a 1185
June			1180	a 1199

Total sales 9,000. Prime crude S. E. 825 sales.

Saturday, November 6, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1100	a
Nov.	100	1090 1090	1095	a 1105
Dec.	1000	1107 1100	1106	a 1108
Jan.	700	1120 1110	1120	a 1125
Feb.			1130	a 1150
Mch.	3200	1151 1145	1150	a 1152
Apr.			1150	a 1170
May	100	1183 1183	1175	a 1199
June			1175	a 1199

Total sales 5,300. Prime crude S. E. 800-825.

Monday, November 8, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1110	a
Nov.			1099	a 1150
Dec.	200	1100 1099	1103	a 1108
Jan.	3900	1117 1100	1114	a 1116
Feb.			1125	a 1135
Mch.	2800	1147 1138	1143	a 1146
Apr.			1150	a 1165
May			1165	a 1175
June			1165	a 1190

Total sales 6,900. Prime crude S. E. 800-825.

Tuesday, November 9, 1920.

Market closed weak.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1070	a
Nov.	100	1070 1070	1068	a 1090
Dec.	1400	1096 1068	1072	a 1076
Jan.	4800	1111 1076	1083	a 1085
Feb.			1085	a 1102
Mch.	7300	1139 1103	1110	a 1112
Apr.			1118	a 1130
May	300	1140 1130	1130	a 1140
June			1130	a 1160

Total sales 14,100. Prime crude S. E. 800 asked.

Wednesday, November 10, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot			1100	a
Nov.	200	1090 1080	1085	a 1100
Dec.	1300	1093 1076	1090	a 1092
Jan.	3800	1100 1089	1098	a 1100
Feb.			1110	a 1120
Mch.	6100	1129 1112	1126	a 1130
Apr.			1132	a 1145
May	100	1140 1140	1149	a 1160
June			1153	a 1170

Total sales 15,500. Prime crude S. E. 775 sales.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

COCOANUT OIL.—The market the past week was quiet and about steady with some demand from shorts, but consuming demand continued poor. Prices showed very little change but the markets had an easy undertone. Manila oil in sellers' tanks from the coast were held at 12@12½c while Ceylon in barrels at New York were quoted at 15@15½c, Cochin in barrels at New York 15½@16c, and deodorized in barrels New York 17½@18c.

CORN OIL.—The market remained quiet, and was steady in the east, while the undertone was weaker in the west. Producers were not inclined to shade prices on refined oil as output is being restricted. Crude oil at New York in barrels was quoted at 11¼c a lb. but in the west crude oil in tanks was around 9c. At New York refined in barrels was quoted at 15¼@16c and in cases at \$1.46½ per gallon.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was dull and featureless and about unchanged. Oriental in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the coast was maintained at 9¼c. New domestic peanut oil is still scarce. The south is reported asking around \$85 a ton for peanuts. The Government Report issued the past week placed the crop at 37,499,000 bu. against 33,263,000 last year. At New York deodorized was quoted at 15¼@15¾c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market the past week was dull and easier and about ¼c lower than a week ago. Sellers' tanks November shipment f. o. b. the coast were on a basis of 8c while future shipment was quoted at 8@8¼c. At New York crude soya bean in barrels was quoted at 11¼@12c, while deodorized was 14@14¼c.

PALM OIL.—The market the past week lacked feature with the trade watching developments elsewhere in the oil situation. Prices were about unchanged. At New York larges in casks was quoted at 9¾@10c, niger at 9¾@9¾c and palm kernels at 14½@15c.

TO CODIFY TRADING RULES.

The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association has inaugurated a movement for the codifying and indexing of its trading rules in cottonseed and allied products. This is something which has been needed for a long time. It is a somewhat expensive task, but well worth the cost. A

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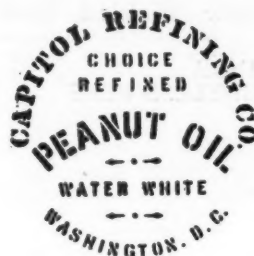
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White Clover Cooking Oil
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special fund will be raised by subscription to defray the expense of this work, and secretary Robert Gibson has sent letters to members asking their co-operation and support. In his letter to members he says:

"We realize that you are having a hard year, but believe you will appreciate the importance of having this work done, so as to clarify the rules and eliminate all conflict of one rule with another. This would be of very material assistance to you in your business, as it would be the means of very largely avoiding disputes and misunderstandings that now arise over the interpretation of the rules in making settlements of your differences. Almost every day we receive some inquiry from our members, asking our interpretation of the rules, and it is to clarify and make the rules free from ambiguity, avoiding if possible any doubt as to their intent and meaning, that this

fund is being raised for codifying the rules.

"It is intended to employ a competent lawyer to assist in doing this work, and it is desired that the codifying and indexing be completed in time to submit to the rules committee at the next meeting, and by that committee to the association at the next annual meeting for adoption, so as to be put into use next year."

CRUSHERS' TRAFFIC MATTERS.

The traffic committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association is working on a readjustment of the cotton linter rates to a fair and reasonable basis. This committee has also been giving consideration to the rates on cottonseed hull fibre or shavings, and this last subject is now on the docket of the Southwestern rate committee, which committee, at the request of the Interstate Association traffic committee, will later on hold a public hearing.

In a bulletin to members, Secretary Gibson says:

"We have been informed that there are some of the mills that have been consulting with parties not connected with our industry, both as to a change in the rates on cotton linters and on cottonseed hull fibre or shavings. To those members who have been referring traffic matters to parties not connected with our industry, I desire to impress upon them the importance of confining their activities to the traffic committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, or to their respective state cottonseed crushers' associations. Our traffic committee believes that it is imperative that you do this in order to insure close co-operation with their movements and safeguard the inter-

ests of the state and the interstate associations.

"Please, therefore, in future refer any matters concerning freight rates, or matters that should properly be handled by our traffic committees, direct to R. A. P. Walker, chairman of the traffic committee of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, whose address is 65 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or refer these matters to the traffic representative of your state cottonseed crushers' association, which would in turn refer to Chairman Walker."

EDIBLE LINSEED OIL TESTED.

An investigation aiming at the preparation of edible oil from linseed oil has been carried on under the direction of Dr. R. Robinson, F. R. S., of the University of Liverpool. Only partial success has been met with thus far. It has been found that crude linseed oil can be made practically tasteless and odorless by treatment with charcoal, filtration, and passing of superheated steam, followed by washing with alkali. The unpleasant and characteristic taste develops in the mouth, however, presumably due to oxidation.

An exhaustive series of experiments were carried on but no method could be found to prevent oxidation. The most favorable results were obtained with hydrogenated oils having iodine values of 96 and 92, respectively, especially with the latter. It was not found possible to entirely remove the characteristic linseed taste, although ordinary methods of refining greatly diminished it, and it is claimed that still better results would be obtained on a larger scale.

FINANCIAL

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company on November 4, 1920, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable December 1, 1920, at The Liberty National Bank, 120 Broadway, New York City, to holders of record at the close of business Thursday, November 11, 1920.

For the purpose of the payment of this dividend and the holding of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders the Stock Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 p. m. on November 11, 1920, and reopen at 10 a. m., December 3, 1920.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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**WATCH PAGE 57
FOR
BUSINESS CHANCES**

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions continued heavy late in the week with hog receipts fair and hogs barely lower. Trade was largely professional and packers gave some support on extreme declines after the market made some new lows for the season. The corn weakness and unsettled exchange rates with the slow domestic and export cash demand were important factors. Lard demand showed some improvement. The market Friday was dull and lower with hogs and grains.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil quiet but weak late in the week and at the extreme low point of the season. Demand was unimproved, export interest quieter and crude oil weaker, with sales in the southeast at \$7.65, with some signs of a break in the southern holding movement. Sentiment is radically bearish, with compound lard demand poor and prices down another quarter to half cent per pound. Prices are 13½¢@14¼¢, according to brand. Unsettled action in other speculative markets and less support from refiners were features. The market was weak Friday and at new low levels. Export oil prices were reduced 1c per pound.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: December, \$10.40@10.45; January, \$10.49@10.51; March, \$10.80@10.82; May, \$11.00@11.10.

Tallow.

Special loose at 8c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 10¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Nov. 12, 1920.—Spot lard at New York prime Western, \$19.75@19.85; Middle West, \$19.40@19.50; city steam, \$18.75; refined continent, \$22.75; South American, \$23; Brazil kegs, \$24; compound, \$13.75@14.50.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Nov. 12, 1920.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, Nov. 12, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British Government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 67s@83s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Nov. 12, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 64s; crude, 54s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Nov. 12, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 120,126 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, 24,689 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 105,063 quarters; to the Continent, 18,921 quarters; to other ports, 12,568 quarters.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of Western dressed meats and local slaughters under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Nov. 6, 1920, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses	2,245½	2,248½
Cows, carcasses	875	1,094
Hulls, carcasses	38	80
Veal, carcasses	1,691	1,552
Lamb, carcasses	6,117	8,147
Mutton, carcasses	2,395	2,900
Pork, lbs.	446,939	332,971
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,452	2,469
Culves	1,349	1,679
Hogs	17,006	18,759
Sheep	7,953	6,081

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Nov. 6, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	7,139	5,200	17,542
Swift & Co.	6,395	7,100	17,603
Morris & Co.	5,558	5,300	9,585
Wilson & Co.	5,353	4,700	13,353
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,120	2,700	
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	577	2,900	
Libby, McNell & Libby	795		
Brennan Packing Co., 2,500 hogs; Boyd-Lunham & Co., 3,300 hogs; others, 11,800 hogs.			

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,567	2,336	3,088
Swift & Co.	4,328	1,857	4,736
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,993	2,633	6,179
Armour & Co.	3,724	2,967	3,720
J. W. Murphy		2,187	

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,153	3,886	4,817
Fowler Packing Co.	839		
Wilson & Co.	4,958	3,075	3,869
Swift & Co.	6,398	2,101	2,920
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,462	3,363	2,896
Morris & Co.	5,607	5,159	2,500
Butchers	1,108	692	523

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,337	4,001	2,615
Swift & Co.	3,877	1,540	2,776
Morris & Co.	3,580	4,801	2,958
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,436		
Independent Packing Co.	1,594		181
American Packing Co.	141	673	
East Side Packing Co.	288	2,945	
Krey Packing Co.	236	659	
Hell Packing Co.	31	1,718	
Butchers	1,270	19,588	1,340

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Nov. 6, 1920:

CATTLE.

Chicago	44,379
Kansas City	27,438
Omaha	13,954
St. Louis	19,200
Sioux City	4,940
Cudahy	719
South St. Paul	13,606
Philadelphia	3,801
Indianapolis	3,565
Oklahoma City	3,446

HOGS.

Chicago	64,790
Kansas City	19,413
Omaha	11,346
East St. Louis	43,458
St. Joseph	12,700
Sioux City	9,919
Cudahy	7,800
Cedar Rapids	7,100
Ottumwa	7,250
South St. Paul	18,117
Philadelphia	17,000
Indianapolis	11,914
Oklahoma City	2,072
Milwaukee	14,100
Cincinnati	14,500

SHEEP.

Chicago	64,779
Kansas City	18,122
Omaha	20,062
East St. Louis	8,734
Sioux City	3,534
Cudahy	340
South St. Paul	7,530
Philadelphia	7,953
Indianapolis	624
Oklahoma City	29

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country.	Unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Unit value on Nov. 11.
Austria—Krone		203	0.030
Belgium—Franc		193	0.015
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone		268	0.0105
Denmark—Krone		193	0.0240
Finland—Finnmark		193	0.0595
France—Franc		238	0.0117
Germany—Mark		4,866	3.37
Great Britain—Pound		193	0.06
Greece—Drachma		193	0.0240
Italy—Lira		498	0.075
Japan—Yen		402	0.0225
Jugo-Slavia—Krone		268	0.01320
Netherlands—Florin		268	0.0035
Norway—Krone		193	0.0145
Poland—Polish Mark		193	0.015
Romania—Leu		193	0.015
Russia—Rouble		193	0.015
Serbia—Dinar		193	0.015
Spain—Peseta		268	0.01270
Sweden—Krona		193	0.01540
Switzerland—Franc		440	
Turkey—Turkish Pound			

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,900	7,000	2,000
Kansas City	800	800	300
Omaha	400	2,500	500
St. Louis	400	5,500	300
St. Joseph	100	2,200	1,000
Sioux City	500	3,000	200
St. Paul	3,900	1,500	11,500
Oklahoma City	800	100	
Fort Worth	1,200	1,500	
Milwaukee	100	500	
Denver	1,000	300	14,700
Louisville	400	1,700	100
Wichita	100	200	200
Indianapolis	500	10,000	800
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	800
Cincinnati	500	4,800	800
Buffalo	500	1,600	2,400
Cleveland	100	1,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,500	
New York	550	3,280	2,860
Toronto	600	900	700

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.

Chicago	30,000	32,000	26,000
Kansas City	27,500	10,500	10,000
Omaha	16,000	3,200	19,500
St. Louis	10,000	19,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	3,000	2,000
Sioux City	7,500	6,500	7,000
St. Paul	22,300	14,000	25,000
Oklahoma City	3,000	1,500	
Fort Worth	7,000	1,500	
Milwaukee	500	1,000	200
Denver	10,000	400	20,000
Louisville	4,600	4,500	200
Wichita	2,500	1,400	
Indianapolis	1,800	9,000	400
Pittsburgh	1,800	9,000	7,500
Cincinnati	3,600	6,500	1,200
Buffalo	5,500	16,000	13,000
Cleveland	1,800	4,000	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	1,700	4,500	
New York	5,100	5,810	10,350
Toronto	5,000	1,400	6,800

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1920.

Chicago	17,000	38,000	18,000
Kansas City	21,000	13,500	5,000
Omaha	13,500	4,300	16,500
St. Louis	6,000	15,000	2,800
St. Joseph	3,200	4,000	2,200
Sioux City	3,200	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	5,400	11,000	7,000
Oklahoma City	600	800	
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	500
Milwaukee	1,000	7,000	600
Denver	3,100	600	7,000
Louisville	400	1,400	100
Wichita	1,500	1,000	
Indianapolis	800	12,000	600
Pittsburgh	200	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	1,000	5,400	1,000
Buffalo	300	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	100	4,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,400	
Toronto	1,400	1,300	700

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

Chicago	15,000	16,000	24,000
Kansas City	11,000	12,000	7,000
Omaha	8,500	6,500	10,000
St. Louis	5,000	13,000	3,500
St. Joseph	3,500	4,500	1,500
Sioux City	5,000	6,000	1,500
St. Paul	7,800	14,500	4,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	1,800	
Fort Worth	2,000	1,800	
Milwaukee	600	3,500	200
Denver	5,400	700	22,000
Louisville	600	2,000	100
Wichita	400	1,500	
Indianapolis	800	14,000	600
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	800
Cincinnati	700	8,000	700
Buffalo	100	800	900
Cleveland	500	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	300	4,000	
Toronto	1,800	1,900	2,000

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	37,000	23,000
Kansas City	5,500	7,000	4,000
Omaha	3,400	4,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,000	4,000	3,000
St. Joseph	2,000	4,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	5,000	1,500
St. Paul	8,400	9,500	10,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	700	
Fort Worth	3,500	1,300	500
Milwaukee	800	3,500	600
Denver	4,000	1,000	20,000
Indianapolis	800	10,000	400
Pittsburgh	100	5,000	400
Cincinnati	1,200	8,000	1,200
Buffalo		1,600	300

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

Chicago	6,000	20,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,200	5,000	600
Omaha	1,400	2,500	2,500
St. Louis	1,000	8,500	800
St. Joseph	800	2,500	700
Sioux City	900	3,200	1,000
St. Paul	2,500	6,000	500
Oklahoma City	700	500	100
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	
Milwaukee	200	2,500	
Denver	800	8,000	500
Indianapolis	2,200	6,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	800	6,500	900
Cincinnati	700	11,200	5,200
Buffalo	200		

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1920:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,665	4,743	29,392	9,555
New York	2,036	2,574	6,104	12,627
Central Union	2,256	1,622	24,602	
Total for week	9,957	8,939	59,098	22,182
Previous week	10,392	11,134	58,788	28,774
Two weeks ago	8,950	11,100	39,728	28,460

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported today in the big packer market. Killers report but little inquiry for goods. They take some encouragement from the fact that a large buyer who has been passive for a number of months purchased a few lots of South American packers. Killers believe this portends a return of interest in the domestic situation and think a movement of good size in that direction would instill confidence in the rank and file of tanners in the hide market. Small packers are reporting no business. Buyers are talking 14c for the natives and 10c for the brands. Local killers decline to consider such prices as yet, their views generally being better than 15c. A recent sale of April-May small packer light cows at 15c is noted as well as a sale of 45-55 lbs. late slaughter small packer native cows at 15c and some extremes at 17c. Big packers talk 18c on April-May light cows and 19c on late slaughter. Native steers are quiet and quoted nominally about 23@24c; small packer natives and spreads recently sold at 22c; Texas steers 17c; lights 16c and extremes at 15c. Butt branded steers are quoted nominal at 16@17c with inside favored as more representative of present market; Colorados steers 15@16c; inside nearer trading basis owing to low rates for South American stock; branded cows 14@15c; heavy native cows quoted 17c tentatively bid and up to 22c asked; light cows 15@17c nominal; generally held higher; native bulls 14c; branded bulls 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES slow. A car of summer quality buffs sold at 13c. A car of Minnesota all weights sold at 11c delivered basis registering a further decline of 1/4c from that section. No other business reported. Tanners in this section are not interested in hides to any extent on account of the dullness prevailing in the

leather market. The situation is at a virtual standstill on account of the attitude of tanners. Dealers and speculators are also slow to stock up with hides except at lowest of prices. Offerings of all weight hides from the west and northwest at 12c delivered basis are made. Brands from the northwest are available as low as 8c flat and tanners do not care to bid within a cent of that figure. Offerings of all varieties of hides from all sections are moderately ample and said to be on the increase. Heavy steers here are considered nominal about 18c; heavy cows about 16c; buffs quoted 12@13c; extremes at 13@15c asked; branded hides 8@10c; country packer branded hides 10@12c; bulls quoted at 11@12c asked; country packer bulls at 12@13c nominal and glue hides are quoted about 5c nominal.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES—Twin cities all weight hides are offered in quantities at 12c delivered. Recent sales from surrounding territory were at 11 1/2c delivered basis and a car of similar stock sold today at 11c delivered. Bulls are generally held at the same price as all weights. Kipskins are quoted nominal at 13@14c; calfskins at 14@16c nominal and horse hides at \$4.50 @4.75 flat f. o. b. nominal.

CALFSKINS quiet. No new business going on. Late sales were made in local first salted city calfskins at 18c. Tanners are not so keen to pay this price on further business and tentative bids of 16c are registered from buyers of recent lots of the 18c skins. Outside city skins are quoted nominal at 16@18c; country goods are quoted at 15@17c. Deacons quoted at 60c@\$.00 as to lots and descriptions. Kipskins are quiet and waiting and are quoted nominally about 16@17c for fresh city and packer descriptions; outside city goods quoted 15@16c and country run about 13@15c nominal.

DRY HIDES quiet and nominal about 20 @21c for any and all weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Renderer hides

are quoted about \$5.50@6 nominal for business and country run at \$4.50. A bid of \$4.50 is noted for best renderer fronts of choice description. Ponies and glues are quoted nominal at half rates; coltskins at 50@75c.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer sheep and lambskins of late slaughter and average quality quoted 75@85c. Recent sales of exceptional lots at 90c@\$.05 noted. Unsold stocks of pelts are moderate in size, with big killers fairly well sold out. Small packers recently topped 80c for mixed lots. Dry western pelts are quoted about 16@17 1/2c nominal. Pickled skins quoted at \$5.00@7.50 dozen nominal for business. Goatskins quoted at 35@75c nominal as to lots.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run of hides quoted at 25@40c with the inside recently bid. Rejects quoted half levels. Pigskin strips quoted 5c bid and 7c asked; No. 2's at 5@6c and 3's at 4@5c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business going on or being attempted. Large domestic tanners who have been passive on all hide purchasing for the past six months have bought sparingly in the frigorifico market and killers are confidently looking for their participation in domestic packer stock real soon, taking the foreign purchasing as an indication of this. Native steers are quoted dull and nominal about 23@24c; spreads, 25@26c; cows, 18@20c; butts, 16c; Colorados, 15c; native bulls, 14c nominal.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—No business reported around the eastern small packer market. All weight late slaughter hides recently sold at 14c. This is the best bid around the market now. Steers are held generally for 20c, with recent sales at 18c; spreads quoted 21 1/2c lately paid. Brands are quoted at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES—No change noted in the market for country hides. Eastern tanners continue curtailing operations and are drawing away from the market. Boston tanners report offerings of best Ohio extremes as low as 14c today. Western extremes are put up to them at 12c. All weight hides from the Middle West are available at 12c. Southern all weight hides are quoted about 10@12 1/2c asked as to sellers and sections. The situation is distinctly sensitive and lower prices generally reflect each day's dullness.

CALFSKINS quiet. New York trimmed city calfskins are quiet. Nominal market considered \$1.60@1.90@2.20 for the three weights. Tanners display practically no interest. Collectors are generally well sold up and are not pressing anything on the market. Outside skins are ranged at 25@50c under New York trimmed skin rates. Some untrimmed first salted skins are quoted at 17c paid. Kipskins of New York description quoted \$3.25@3.50 for the 12/17's and the 17 lbs. up skins about \$4.25 @4.50.

HORSEHIDES—Renderer hides quoted slow at \$5.50@6.00; country lots at \$4.50@5.00; small car New York up state hides sold at \$5.00. Best rendered fronts quoted \$4.50.

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2—18 ton York Machines	—9' x12"
1—12 ton Remington Machine	—7 1/4" x12"
1—6 ton Arctic Machine	—5' x7"

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 11.

Further declines to the sharp price breaks encountered in the cattle trade, subsequent to Tuesday of last week, were enforced the first half of the current week, under the influence of continued heavy receipts here and elsewhere. Chicago receipts for the first four days this week total about 72,500, an increase of 11,000 over like period last week, while ten markets have had a combined supply thus far this week of approximately 287,500, compared with 194,000 the corresponding period last week and 290,300 a year ago. Western range cattle have appeared in heavier volume this week than is customary, for so late in the season, Chicago receipts of range stock this week to date totaling about 22,500 and accounting for practically all the increase in supply here this week over last. Quality has been the poorest of the season, common and medium grades of grass and warmed-up cattle having formed much the largest share of the offering, and supply of choice to prime corn-feds having dwindled to a few odd loads, in fact no really prime heavy cattle have arrived all week. Beef steer trade is closing today 25c and in spots 50c above the low spot, with lessened receipts and seasonally low temperatures factors in the advance, but bulk of offerings still show 25 to 50c declines from a week ago and the market on most native steers of beef quality is \$1.50 to \$2.25 lower than the high time early last week. Top for the week is \$17.50, paid for several loads of ripe yearlings and a few head of 1,250 lb. bullocks, but such sales are further removed from the general run of offerings than at any previous time this season, and are made possible only because of the extreme scarcity of long-fed kinds. No heavy cattle sold all week above \$16.25, although the trade nominally quotes strictly prime heavy long-fed steers up to \$17 to \$17.25. Comparatively very few steers have been good enough to pass \$15, while a spread of from \$11.25 to \$14.50 has taken most of the medium and good short-fed cattle, and there has been a big showing of light to fair weight grass and warmed-up natives from \$9 to \$11. The western range steer delegation has consisted mostly of common to medium kinds, with bulk selling from \$8.25 to \$10.50. A number of Canadian cattle are reported en route but only a few more fair-sized runs of grass cattle from the northwestern range states are expected. Butcher cattle and bulls are closing unevenly 25 to 75c lower than a week ago, although she stock got better action today than on Wednesday. Middle grades of cows and heifers have been hardest hit. Comparatively few cows are now selling above \$8.50, bulk of the butcher cows going the last few days from \$5.50 to \$8, a good grade of cutters at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and canners, which are 15 to 25c under a week ago, largely at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Bologna bulls are now selling mostly from \$5.50 to \$6.25, although best heavy sausage bulls are quotable up to \$6.60 to \$6.75 and some made \$7 early in the week. Light veal calves sold today at steady to 25c higher prices than a week ago, but heavy calves averaged around \$1 lower, and bulk of good shipping calves showed more decline compared with Monday of this week.

The most liberal receipts so far this season here and around the market circle resulting in abrupt curtailment of shipping demand, were principal factors in continued sharp and more or less expected declines all this week. Hogs on the close Thursday showed all the gains of last week completely effaced and sold lower than any time since Saturday, Oct. 30. Although there was an early top today of \$13.20 and a part load at \$13.25, it was

almost impossible to beat \$13 late. Chicago receipts for the first four days this week at about 127,000 represented almost double the number received during similar period last week. The ten market total for the week to date at about 409,000 was also almost twice as large as the same period a week ago, but still about 62,000 less than corresponding period a year ago. Compared with Thursday a week ago, the market closed today mostly \$1.10 to \$1.25 lower and even more in spots on lights. General quality showed gradual improvement, especially in lights, while percentage

(Continued on page 41.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 10.

The trade in fat cattle this week showed fairly large volume at steady prices. Stockers and feeders were in liberal supply and demand small. Good fat cattle are very scarce. Nothing prime is offered. Hog prices held steady at Tuesday's average and 35c under Monday. Trade was active. Prices for pork in the East have advanced \$2.00 to \$3.00 a hundred pounds this week. Sheep and lambs were in active demand at steady prices. Receipts were light. Receipts today were 11,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 5,500 sheep, compared with 13,000 cattle, 5,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep a week ago, and 16,500 cattle, 10,850 hogs, and 5,500 sheep a year ago. Demand for fat cattle is showing a more even stride and in the past two days prices held steady. The percent of fat cattle coming is small, and indications are that prices will strengthen some in the next two weeks. Killers have made liberal purchases of the plain grass-fat kinds this week, and the choice classes were not offered freely enough to test values. Short-fed steers sold at \$12.00@13.75, and grass-fat grades sold at \$7.50@12.25. Those below \$8.25 were common quality. Most of the cows are bringing \$6.00@8.00, and "canners" and cutters \$3.75@5.75. Veal calves are \$1.00 lower for the week.

Though receipts today exceeded the estimate by 2,000, trade ruled active at steady prices. The top was \$13.25, and bulk of sales \$12.75@13.15. Pigs were 25c lower, top \$13.00. The bulk of the demand for fat hogs is coming from packers, and the tendency in the market is towards a narrower price spread. Receipts remain light for this season of the year. Eastern markets that depend almost entirely on shipping demand have declined nearly \$1.00 in the past two days.

Receipts of sheep continued moderate, and except for some weakness in native lambs the market held steady. Fat lambs are quoted at \$11.50@12.50; yearlings, \$9.00@10.25; ewes, \$6.50@7.25; and wethers, \$7.50@8.50. Feeding lambs are selling at \$9.50@11.50.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 10.

Our cattle receipts for the week ending today amounted to 27,000 head. This exceeds the run of last week by about 10,000. Most of these have arrived within the last three days and constitute the heaviest run of the season. Beef steers made up a fairly large proportion of the receipts, and they were for the most part grass and short-fed steers of medium to fair quality. With them were some fifty loads of Oklahomas and Westerns which sold in the medium class. Choice or prime steers, if they had been here, would probably have sold on a fully steady basis, but we had none of that kind. A few mixed steers and heifers, which were strictly good but not well finished, topped the market for the period at \$16.00, and some very fair yearlings went to scale during the week at \$15.00@15.50. On the top sales the

market is not very far from steady, but on the general run of everything else, including butcher stock, prices are lower by 50@75c for the week. The bulk of the native steers ranges from \$7.50@10.00, and the Oklahomas and Westerns from \$8.50@10.10. There is an over-abundance of young unfinished butcher stock, the prices ranging from \$5.00@7.25. Stronger weight butcher stock is selling up to \$7.25@7.50.

Our hog receipts total 72,000 for the week, the most liberal run we have had for several months. Prices held to a fairly steady basis for the first four days of the period, but within the last two or three days we have experienced a drop of \$1.50. The buyers seem to be no respecters of class, and the decline applies on all grades. There are some very good hogs coming in, but on the other hand we are receiving a world of light, unfinished stuff which is not nearly ready to be marketed, and could stand weeks more of feed. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$13.00@13.40; good heavys, \$13.25@13.40; lights, \$13.00@13.35; roughs, \$10.50@11.50; pigs, \$11.50@13.00; bulk, \$13.00@13.55.

Sheep receipts are not keeping up with the other departments. We received this week approximately 13,000. Notwithstanding the light run, the market has been slow, and the tendency generally lower. The bulk of the fat sheep is clearing at 6c, with the best kinds selling up to \$6.25. A moderate amount of the best lambs are going to the city butchers at \$12.00@12.25. The bulk ranges from \$11.00@11.75, and the plain and medium kinds \$9.00@10.50. Our supply of goats this year is running very light, due no doubt to the low prices which would have to be taken. The consequence is that the shippers are holding them back, and a good many of them will probably be carried through the winter.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 10.

The heavy run of cattle this week, more than twice as many as last, has been responsible for sharply lower prices all along the line. Beef steers, both corn-fed and rangers, show declines of 50@75c, and values are right around the low point of the season. No really choice long-fed steers are coming and best of the short-feds sell at \$12.50@13.50, the bulk of the warmed-up cattle going at a spread of \$9.00@11.00. Strictly choice grass beefs are bringing \$9.50@11.50, the bulk of the fair to good rangers selling around \$8.00@9.50, and the commoner kinds from \$8.00 down. Cows and heifers have been in liberal supply and found a rather indifferent outlet at a spread of \$3.75@8.75; fair to good butcher and beef grades largely at \$5.50@6.50. Competition from feeder buyers has been very slack owing to the financial stringency and demand from packers has lacked urgency throughout.

Slightly more liberal receipts of hogs have seemed to exercise a depressing influence on the trade and values are around 50@75c lower than they were a week ago. Shipping demand has been rather disappointing of late owing to liberal receipts in the East, while local packers have invariably maintained a very bearish attitude toward the trade. There were approximately 7,500 hogs here today and prices took another 10@15c drop. Best light and butcher load sold up to \$12.90 as against \$13.60 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$12.40@12.70, against \$13.10@13.40 one week ago.

The run of sheep and lambs has been fairly liberal for this time of the year, receipts being about evenly divided between Western rangers and corn-fed stuff. Demand from both packers and feeder buyers has been rather quiet and the market has shown more improvement from last week's low levels. Fat lambs are selling at \$11.00@12.00, and feeder lambs at about the same range. Fat yearlings are going at \$9.00@10.00, wethers at \$7.25@8.50, and ewes at \$5.00@6.25.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

C. M. Shank will erect a cold storage plant at Middletown, Md.

The Birmingham Ice Company, Birmingham, Ala., will rebuild its plant.

The Valparaiso Home Ice Company, Valparaiso, Ind., is building a new storage house.

A new ice plant is being erected at Houston, Tex., by the W. H. Irvin Ice Cream Company.

Isaac Hagman has sold his ice business at Gladstone, Mich., to Wm. Budzis and Harry Van Donsel.

The Keen-Kalo Bottling Company Wichita Falls, Tex., plans to erect an ice plant of 20 tons daily capacity.

A company is being organized in Los Angeles, Calif., which will be a subsidiary

of the United States Refrigerating Company, and will manufacture and distribute refrigerating machinery.

The Natz Ice & Bottling Company, Samaan, Ala., will rebuild its plant which was burned at a loss of \$20,000.

The Lyndonville Ice & Cold Storage Company, Lyndonville, N. Y., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

The Stamps Ice & Fuel Company, Stamps, Ark., has bought a 15-ton raw water ice plant which will be installed during the winter.

Damage estimated at several hundred dollars was caused by a fire in the boiler room of the Merchants' Ice Company, Harrisburg, Pa., on November 1.

NEW YORK COLD STORAGE RULINGS.

In the interpretation of the New York State Cold Storage Law (Article 4-A of the Farms and Markets Law) which became effective October 1, 1920, certain questions have arisen regarding the provisions of the law relating to temporary storage and, especially, relating to temporary storage in leased rooms in licensed warehouses.

For the information of persons, firms and corporations affected by this law, the following official ruling on this matter is being sent out by the New York Bureau of Markets and Storage:

In the case of a leased room, in a licensed cold storage warehouse, in which food is stored for periods less than thirty (30) days and at a temperature not lower than twenty (20) degrees above zero Fahrenheit, it is held that such room comes under the exemption from the general provisions of the law set forth in subdivision 3, paragraph 3, section 90. It is not, therefore, necessary to secure a permit to maintain such room for temporary storage purposes and the food stored therein need not be marked in any way; nor is it necessary for the lessee of such room to render monthly reports of the amount of food held in said room.

In the case of a leased room, in a licensed cold storage warehouse, where food is stored for periods less than thirty (30) days but at a temperature below twenty (20) degrees above zero Fahrenheit, it is held that such room does not come under the exemption set forth in subdivision 3, paragraph 3, section 90 of the law. If the lessee of such room desires to take advantage of the special provisions of the law relating to temporary storage, application must be made for that purpose and a permit secured, as provided in Section 93-a. When such a permit has been issued the lessee of said room is then not required to submit a monthly report of food held in storage in the same, but all goods placed therein must be marked with the day, month and year in which they were received for storage. No further marking is necessary.

REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS MEET.

The arrangement committee of the Chicago subordinate of the National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers announces a change in dates of the national convention to be held in Chicago, at Hotel Sherman. The new dates are December 13 to 16, inclusive, four days later than originally planned.

The National Association of Practical Refrigerating Engineers is showing great growth, and the Chicago convention is expected to be the greatest ever held by the association during its eleven years of existence. The program is entirely educa-

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SATISFACTORY RESULTS	
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Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
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Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.

Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 525 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 515 Fulton St.
New York City—Roessler & Haaslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

tional, and as arranged amounts, in fact, to a well-organized intensive course of instruction. Men who are recognized leaders in their respective fields of endeavor in the refrigerating industry have been chosen to prepare the papers on the program.

The officers of the national association and Chicago subordinate extend a cordial invitation to all refrigerating engineers to attend the convention, whether members or not, and in this connection they say that the entertainment features as well as the program will be well worth while.

CONFERENCE ON STOCK LOSSES.

(Continued from page 19.)

farm to the stock pen, which has yet been made. He summarized his conclusions in the statement that he believed that most of the pork losses could be avoided by following these rules:

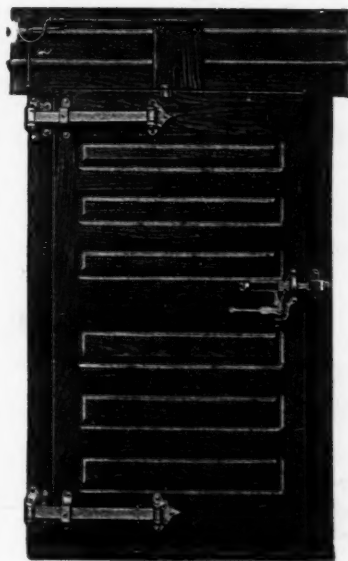
1. Care and humane handling by all agencies under whose jurisdiction the hogs come.
2. Careful inspection and supervision to see that all equipment is of the proper and safe type and in good condition, particularly cars, chutes, yards and conveyances.
3. Avoid overloading the cars.
4. Proper bedding in summer and winter and adequate, thoroughly supervised drenching or the use of ice in summer.
5. Adequate partitions in the case of mixed hogs.
6. Particular care in the case of "slow" hogs or those "slightly off."
7. Avoiding excessive feeds before handling the hogs.
8. Production of hogs of a type which have a natural ability to travel well.
9. Handling with as great dispatch as conditions will warrant.
10. Providing an adequate supply of chutes for unloading when the hogs get to market and wide driveways and gates.
11. A thorough campaign of publicity to the end that the foregoing shall be enforced.

Burnett Gives His Experiences.

Some of the best constructive work in this whole campaign has been done by W. A. Burnett, traffic manager of the Nashville Livestock Exchange. In his address Mr. Burnett pointed out what he considered four main points in the preventing of losses. The following have worked wonders in his territory, Burnett declared:

1. The education of the shipping public.
2. Condition of the cars.
3. Constant vigilance in getting good terminal service.
4. One stock train a day on a division, where practical.

One of the most active workers in this



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A powerfully constructed, thoroughly insulated Cold Storage Door for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

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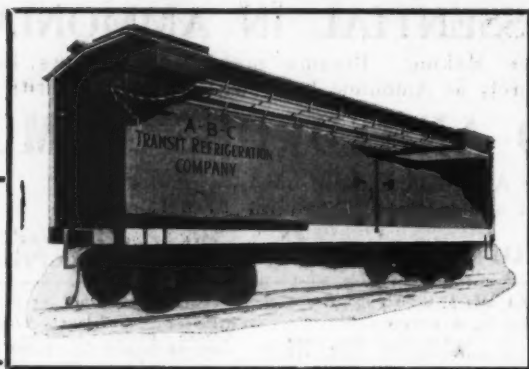
The constant, low temperature, produced by Mechanical Refrigeration, quickly chills and preserves the meats placed in the coolers at their best.

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"The A. B. C."

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Insures a Perfect Conditioning of Your Product

At the ends, in the middle, on the bottom and at the top of a car equipped with the "A. B. C." system of refrigeration, the temperature is the same, and colder than can be secured from end brine tanks. This insures perfect conditioning of your products, no matter how loaded.

Saves Over 50% in Icing Bills

No matter how long the haul may be, only two out of every five icing stations are ordinarily used, when delays are not encountered.

Saves delay and expense of precooling cars as an "A. B. C." equipped car can be loaded at same time it is iced, low temperatures being created all over car as soon as forwarded.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

A. B. C. Transit Refrigeration Co.

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Chicago, Ill.**

movement is "Big Jim" Harris, livestock agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At this conference Mr. Harris said that "the best way to reduce shipping losses in livestock is to start in the country, where the livestock is produced. Let the inspection bureau chiefs representing the various lines take this matter direct to the farmer. Accompanied by railroad men, let these inspectors visit the various stations from which dead and bruised stock are reported, determine what the trouble is and who is responsible for the conditions. Let the inspectors and the representatives of the railroads go out in the country if necessary and start to remedy conditions at the logical starting point. We are all to blame, so let's start at the beginning."

Committees at Each Market.

What is generally believed to be one of the greatest accomplishments of the meeting was the appointment of subcommittees at the primary markets to work for the reduction of livestock shipping losses in their local fields, taking care of local conditions when necessary and reporting their general suggestions to the main advisory committee. Tentative subcommittees were appointed for all the leading markets, the committee to consist of six members representing the producers, railroads, packers, stock yards, exchanges and inspection departments.

The subcommittees appointed from the leading markets are regarded as beneficial agencies in co-operating with the main committees in devising and applying plans for the reduction of shipping losses. Ideas and suggestions will be sent out from the main body for use by these local committees. The subcommittees of the five leading markets follow:

Chicago—A. Sykes, E. L. Kemp, E. S. Waterbury, W. E. Witten, H. R. Park and M. L. Jordan.

Kansas City—J. H. Mercer, H. W. Glore, W. H. Weeks, E. W. Middaugh, E. W. Houx and A. S. Hodgins.

Omaha—C. J. Lane, E. Buckingham, O. C. Willis, C. W. Hunt, L. M. Allen and A. F. Stryker.

St. Louis—H. B. Carson, R. E. Hennessy, H. L. Wyatt, J. H. Starr, Frank Hunter and W. H. Hunn.

St. Paul—L. W. Kube, J. T. Ludlum, W. A. McKerrow, T. F. Hughes, James Sutton and W. E. Lewis.



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BAKER ICE MACHINE COMPANY, INC.
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

POWERS REGULATOR GROWTH.

The Powers Regulator Company of Chicago, whose temperature regulating devices are coming to be used so generally by meat packers and allied industries, recently moved into their new fireproof factory building, which has been under construction for more than a year, the untoward conditions in building and material lines having greatly retarded its completion.

In connection with this move, it is interesting to review the progress which this concern has made in its little more than thirty years of existence. Beginning in 1890 in a small room 12x16 feet in size, they have progressed steadily. The first devices ever made in Chicago for regulating heat in residences were turned out from this little shop, under direction of W. P. Powers, founder and president of the company. His factory force at that time consisted of one man, Henry Van Goodsnover, who is still actively engaged in the production work of the company.

They soon outgrew this space, and rented about eight hundred square feet in a machine shop, where they began to do their own machine work. In 1895 they again expanded to four thousand square feet in the same building. Soon after they acquired an office in the downtown district, and from there began operations in school buildings.

In 1895 they brought out their first thermostat controlling with air pressure. About fifteen years ago they purchased the building in which they made their humble beginning. In this building they occupied about eight thousand square feet, renting the rest of the building. During the last seven or eight years they have developed their line of heat regulating specialties, requiring more and more room for satisfactory production, until a new factory became absolutely indispensable.

This new factory gives them forty thousand square feet of floor space for manufacturing and office purposes. It is located on the Northwest side of Chicago, about four miles from the loop, and is a rectangular building one story high, of fireproof construction. Adjoining the factory building is a two-story brick, accommodating the office of the company on the second floor. The first floor provides for the space for employees' locker room, toilet rooms, shower baths, etc.

An interesting feature here is the wash sinks and shower baths supplied with warm water through the Powers' steam and water mixer, a device which provides warm water always of the desired temperature, requiring one line only, the cold water and live steam being mixed and controlled by a thermostat. Opening the faucet or the shower head, automatically sets the mixer in operation, providing a supply of properly tempered water absolutely safe against scalding.

The business of this company was for many years confined almost entirely to regulation of living-room temperatures, but it became evident that there were a great many industrial processes involving the use of heat where their methods of automatic control would be desirable for many reasons, and it was to meet this need that they developed their specialties above referred to.

One of the first propositions which claimed their attention was a battery of four dry kilns used by the Lyon & Healy Company of Chicago for drying hardwood lumber. Under the system of hand temperature and humidity control then in use it was requiring approximately thirty days to dry a kiln of green oak lumber of certain dimensions.

The Powers Regulator Company undertook to improve this condition, with the result that they developed and applied an automatic regulator which permitted heating the kiln to an exact schedule, and se-

cured the amazing result of a kiln full of properly dried lumber in less than two-thirds of the time formerly required, with a considerable improvement in the quality also. It was discovered that once the temperature in this kiln was properly established and maintained, the control of the humidity, which was accomplished by steam sprays, became very greatly simplified. Since then, in co-operation with the Humidity Control Company of Indianapolis, Ind., they have developed a wet-and-dry bulb humidity control for application to lumber kilns in connection with the temperature control.

The United States Government, early in its war operation, developed through the Forestry Department a special type of kiln, which was built in large numbers for different concerns having Government contracts involving the use of hardwood. Powers' apparatus was specified in its application to this "Tiemann" type of kiln, as it was entitled.

This is only one of the many devices for the control of heat in industrial processes which this company is now producing, these specialties being applied to the air or liquid temperatures with equal facility and effectiveness. Such control results in much practical saving in time, material, and labor; and indirectly but to a quite worth-while amount affecting the quantity of fuel required in the plant.

Packers are using the Powers devices in larger numbers every year, especially in the hog killing department and elsewhere where temperature regulation is so important.

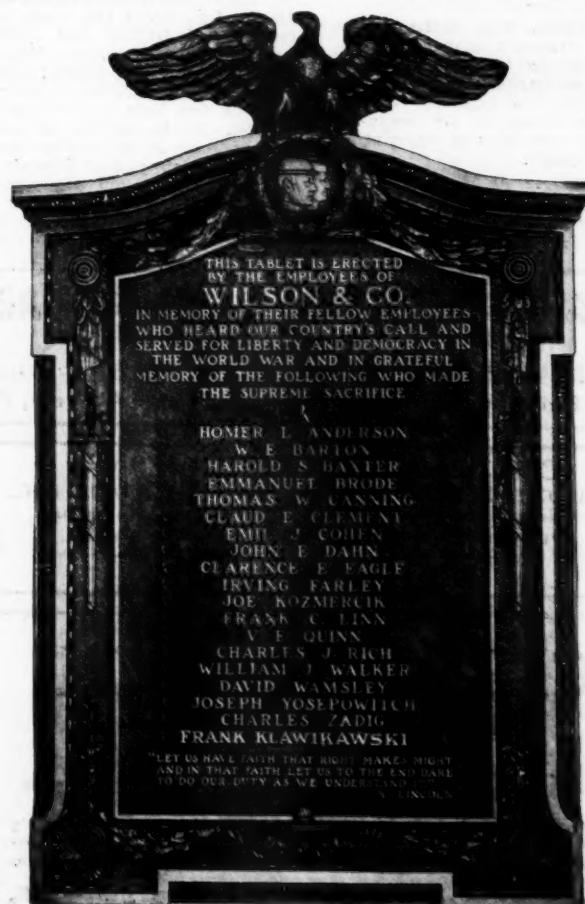
UNVEIL WILSON MEMORIAL TABLET.

The memory of nineteen soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice during the

world war was honored on Armistice Day, November 11, by their fellow employees with Wilson & Company when a beautiful bronze tablet was unveiled at the packing company's general offices at Chicago. The ceremony of unveiling the tablet was presided over by Thos. E. Wilson, president of the company, who delivered a dedicatory address, and Jewel P. Lightfoot, general counsel for the company, spoke on "Service." The company closed its plant and offices in the afternoon to give every employe the privilege of participating in the service.

Of the company's employees, 1,850 entered the service of the United States. Of those whose names appear upon the bronze tablet, 14 were killed in action or died of wounds received in battle. The others died before being sent to the front. The list of names on the tablet shows in this instance, as in many others, that those who gave their lives were the sons of emigrants from Poland, Russia, Germany and other European countries.

The names appearing upon the tablet are: Homer L. Anderson, Cumberland, Wis.; David Wemsley, Cumberland, Wis.; W. E. Berton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Harold S. Baxter, San Antonio, Texas; Frank C. Lin, San Antonio, Texas; Thos. W. Canning, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Zadig, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. J. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Kozmercik, Chicago, Ill.; J. Dahn, Chicago, Ill.; Emmanuel Brode, New York City, N. Y.; Emil J. Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irving Farley, Concord, N. H.; Chas. J. Rich, East Boston, Mass.; C. E. Clement, Kansas City, Kans.; Jos. Yosepowitch, Newark, N. J.; V. E. Quinn, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Klawikowski, Chicago, Ill., and Clarence E. Bagle, Chicago, Ill.



MEMORIAL TABLET TO WILSON MEN WHO DIED IN WAR.

Chicago Section

Charles W. Frye of the Frye Packing Company, Seattle, Wash., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

M. F. Marx and his brother, of the Marx Hide & Tallow Company, Louisville, Ky., were visitors here this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 41,493 cattle, 103,410 hogs, and 45,365 sheep.

O. T. Joslin, chairman of the board of directors of Joslin, Schmidt & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, is in Chicago renewing old acquaintances.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 9 to 29 cents per pound and averaged 15.86 cents per pound.

Ralph S. Dold of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was in Chicago this week. Mr. Dold is to assume direction of the Dold Packing Company at Omaha, operating the famous \$2,000,000 Skinner plant.

Thomas E. Wilson returned this week from his annual hunting trip to the mountains of New Mexico. He reported encountering an unusual amount of snow, which did not prevent bagging the customary quantity of big game, however.

Albert F. Pfeiffer, who resigned the management of Armour's canned food department recently to become vice-president of Hunt Bros. Packing Company, San Francisco cannery, had been in the Armour service for 32 years. He began as office boy for Everett Wilson, superintendent of branch houses.

H. P. Henschien, of Henschien & McLaren, leaves Monday for New Orleans, and will sail for Panama on the same boat

with President-elect Harding on November 18. Mr. Henschien is not a candidate for secretary of the interior; he is too busy building packinghouses. He just happens to be taking the same boat with the next president, having business interests on the isthmus to look after.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1920, were as follows:

	This week	Same week last year
Cured meats, lbs.	27,485,000	27,550,000
Lard, lbs.	8,706,000	12,513,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	27,578,000	37,032,000
Pork, bbls.	1,590	1,013
Canned meats, cases	45,725	27,265

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,653,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 10,447,000; lard, 905,000 lbs.

Frank H. Fredericks, one of the traffic executives of Swift & Company, passed away Wednesday, November 10, after a long illness. Mr. Fredericks first became connected with Swift & Company in 1892, as chief clerk of the transportation department. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and previous to his affiliation with Swift & Company was in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad. The funeral was held Friday at the St. James Methodist church. Interment was at Roseville. Mr. Fredericks was a prominent member of several lodges and clubs.

W. H. White, Jr., president and general manager of the White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga., spent the week in Chicago greeting old friends and transacting a large volume of business. Mr. White has one of the most up-to-date packing plants in the country at Atlanta, and a business which he has built up to formidable proportions. He is enthusiastic over the future prospects of the Southeast as a meat-packing section, and of Georgia as a bottomless hog reservoir. His reputation for hustling made him the official "booster" for the Institute of American Meat Packers in that section of the country, in

which there are many new meat packing enterprises.

News was received in Chicago this week of the death of Mrs. Bessie Swift Fernald, daughter of Louis F. Swift, at the Mercy Hospital, London, England. Death was due to double pneumonia. She had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hall in London. Mrs. Fernald was famous as a war worker, both in this country and later when she conducted a hut canteen under fire in France, and after the armistice, when she continued her work in the hospitals. She was widely known and loved by men in the service, particularly among the marines with whom she shared front-line hardships.

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References:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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Boneless Beef Cuts

Sausage Materials

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

The handsome new cooler and sales building erected by the Agar Provision Company at Fulton and Green streets, Chicago was opened this week to the public, and was visited by thousands of people attracted by the modern and attractive character of the structure and the displays of the dozen firms which have leased space there. The building is 126 by 226 feet, two stories and basement, and is devoted entirely to coolers, freezers and salesrooms, designed and equipped in the most modern style. Henschien & McLaren were the architects. The lessees include Swift, Armour, Morris, Russell Provision Company, Wilson, Wm. Davies Company, Jacob Dold, Lake Provision Company, Atlantic Provision Company, and others.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 35.)

of medium and heavyweight hogs arriving was under normal. Pigs registered about \$1.75 loss for the week, putting them below good hogs, with bulk of good and choice 100 to 130 lb. pigs selling today at \$12.50 to \$12.75 and lighter weights up to \$13 and higher.

Increases in receipts at Chicago and at other points continued low values of wool.

skins and other by-products and unseasonably warm weather the fore part of the week caused further reductions in price for fat sheep and lambs. Fat lambs closed today fully 50c lower than a week ago, while matured sheep were very slow to move at \$1 to \$1.50 declines. Heavy yearlings declined in sympathy with sheep, while lamb-weight stock shows relatively less loss. Receipts at Chicago the first four days this week, at 85,300, carried an unusually large proportion of feeders. At the close today, choice fat lambs found

active outlet at \$12 to \$12.25, with top at \$12.50. The quality of "come-back" westerns continues to improve. Good and choice native ewes are selling at the low point of the year. Matured wethers weighing above 100 lbs. are virtually impossible to sell above \$7, with handyweights around \$7.25. The bulk of fat native ewes sold at \$5 to \$5.50 today. Lamb-weight yearling wethers sold as high as \$11.50 Monday, the same grades now being quoted at \$11. Heavy yearlings, however, are slow at \$9.50 to \$10.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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CHICAGO

47 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1	19,400	2,172	15,940	24,923
Tuesday, Nov. 2	8,794	2,273	16,634	9,108
Wednesday, Nov. 3	11,407	1,470	9,149	18,193
Thursday, Nov. 4	21,889	3,525	26,060	21,785
Friday, Nov. 5	7,178	1,159	16,484	13,852
Saturday, Nov. 6	2,024	90	6,952	2,632
Total last week	70,701	10,702	91,210	90,493
Previous week	67,484	11,290	102,714	91,844
Year ago	92,098	17,041	164,006	169,168
Two years ago	99,550	10,623	205,458	152,687

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 1	4,829	327	3,210	3,803
Tuesday, Nov. 2	3,430	341	3,893	4,569
Wednesday, Nov. 3	4,277	388	5,538	6,790
Thursday, Nov. 4	6,224	463	6,044	4,483
Friday, Nov. 5	6,779	307	5,937	3,638
Saturday, Nov. 6	762	7	1,831	2,440
Total last week	29,522	1,833	20,429	25,714
Previous week	26,904	873	12,403	37,106
Year ago	30,277	1,348	15,864	52,865
Two years ago	33,505	1,427	6,162	37,892

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Nov. 6:				
	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Cattle	2,572,714	2,841,226	2,841,226	2,841,226
Calves	648,977	637,025	637,025	637,025
Hogs	6,106,093	6,982,712	6,982,712	6,982,712
Sheep	3,347,010	4,368,894	4,368,894	4,368,894

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1919.	1918.
Week ending Nov. 6	350,000	23,432,000	350,000	350,000
Previous week	354,000	23,432,000	354,000	354,000
Corresponding week, 1919	359,000	25,776,000	359,000	359,000
Corresponding week, 1918	682,000	25,307,000	682,000	682,000
Corresponding week, 1917	453,000	21,429,000	453,000	453,000
Corresponding week, 1916	670,000	24,831,000	670,000	670,000
Corresponding week, 1915	589,000	21,817,000	589,000	589,000
Corresponding week, 1914	336,000	19,349,000	336,000	336,000
Corresponding week, 1913	563,000	21,001,000	563,000	563,000
Corresponding week, 1912	530,000	21,308,000	530,000	530,000
Corresponding week, 1911	620,000	21,275,000	620,000	620,000
Corresponding week, 1910	500,000	16,378,000	500,000	500,000
Corresponding week, 1909	465,000	19,600,000	465,000	465,000
Corresponding week, 1908	726,000	23,597,000	726,000	726,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Nov. 6, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
This week	218,000	240,000	241,000	218,000
Previous week	257,000	321,000	262,000	257,000
1919	352,000	394,000	308,000	352,000
1918	378,000	514,000	333,000	378,000
1917	355,000	351,000	232,000	355,000
1916	308,000	500,000	234,000	308,000
1915	229,000	427,000	286,000	229,000
1914	138,000	287,000	197,000	138,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Nov. 6, 1920, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1919.
1920	8,727,000	18,587,000	9,489,000	8,727,000
1919	10,162,000	20,946,000	12,193,000	10,162,000
1918	10,890,000	29,508,000	10,349,000	10,890,000
1917	5,398,000	17,420,000	8,598,000	5,398,000
1916	7,772,000	20,129,000	9,947,000	7,772,000
1915	6,685,000	16,441,000	9,480,000	6,685,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Nov. 6, 1920:				
	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Armour & Co.	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200
Anglo-American	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900
Swift & Co.	7,100	7,100	7,100	7,100
Hammond Co.	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Morris & Co.	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
Wilson & Co.	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Boyd-Lunham	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500
Western P. Co.	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Roberts & Oake	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800
Miller & Hart	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800
Ind. Packing Co.	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Brosnan Packing Co.	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Wm. Davies Co.	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Others	11,800	11,800	11,800	11,800

Total				
Total	60,900	60,900	60,900	60,900
Previous week	62,300	62,300	62,300	62,300
Year ago	147,000	147,000	147,000	147,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Nov. 6	\$13.40	\$13.50	\$6.90	\$12.65
Previous week	13.60	12.60	6.75	12.55
Cor. week 1919	15.50	14.75	7.90	14.40
Cor. week 1918	14.40	17.85	10.00	15.25
Cor. week 1917	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week 1916	10.30	9.60	8.00	11.05
Cor. week 1915	8.80	6.80	5.90	9.00
Cor. week 1914	8.25	8.00	4.60	7.45
Cor. week 1913	8.15	7.76	4.95	7.15
Cor. week 1912	6.65	6.47	3.50	5.55

CATTLE.				
Choice to prime steers	\$16.50@17.50			
Good to choice steers	15.00@16.50			
Fair to good steers	14.00@15.00			
Western steers	8.50@12.35			
Yearlings, fair to choice	15.00@17.50			
Good to prime cows	8.00@12.00			
Fair to good heifers	9.00@13.25			
Fair to good cows	6.00@8.00			
Canners	3.25@3.75			
Cutters	4.00@5.00			
Holstein bulls	6.00@7.00			
Veal calves	13.50@15.00			

HOGS.				
Choice to light butchers	\$12.75@13.20			
Medium weight butchers	12.70@13.15			
Heavy butchers, 275-350 lbs.	12.25@12.75			
Fair to fancy light	12.00@13.00			
Heavy packing	11.75@12.40			
Rough packing	11.50@11.60			
Pigs	10.50@13.00			

SHEEP.				
Native lambs	\$9.00@12.50			
Western lambs	11.00@12.25			
Feeding lambs	11.50@12.50			
Wethers	6.00@7.75			
Yearlings	7.50@11.00			
Ewes	4.00@6.25			

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	\$24.27½	\$24.50	\$24.25	\$24.25
Jan.				

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.75	18.75	18.65	18.75
Jan.	16.05	16.25	15.85	15.85
May	15.90	15.90	14.57½	14.57½

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	13.60	13.60	13.37½	13.37½
Jan.				

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90
Jan.	24.00	24.15	24.00	24.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.60	18.67½	18.52½	18.65
Jan.	15.75	15.85	15.65	15.70
May	15.35	15.50	15.22½	15.27½

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	13.35	13.35	13.12½	13.20
Jan.				

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	24.60	24.60	23.55	23.75
Jan.				

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.35	18.40	18.25	18.27½
Jan.	15.60	15.65	15.40	15.40
May	15.15	15.27½	15.02½	15.05

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	13.15	13.15	13.05	13.05
Jan.				

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	23.65	23.10	23.00	23.05
Jan.	24.00	24.15	23.75	23.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.40	18.47½	18.35	18.40
Jan.	15.40	15.57½	15.40	15.50
May	15.2	15.20	15.10	15.15

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	13.10	13.17½	13.10	13.15
Jan.				

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	23.75	23.75	23.50	23.50
Jan.	23.75	24.00	23.75	24.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.50	18.57	18.45	18.47
Jan.	15.30	15.45	15.30	15.42
May	14.35	15.12	14.35	15.12

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	13.05	13.10	13.05	13.10
Jan.				

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	23.95	24.00	23.70	23.95
Jan.				

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	18.40	18.52	18.40	18.52
Jan.	15.40	15.60	15.37	15.57
May	15.05	15.20	15.05	15.20

SHORT RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.</td>				

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	26	@27
Good native steers.....	23	@25
Medium steers.....	20	@23
Heifers.....	20	@23
Cows.....	11	@15
Head quarters, choice.....	11	@15
Fore quarters, choice.....	11	@15

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	35	@55
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	30	@50
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	28	@48
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	26	@46
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	24	@44
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	23	@43
Cow Loins.....	18	@30
Cow Short Loins.....	23	@35
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	22	@34
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	24	@40
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	23	@38
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	22	@36
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	21	@34
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	24	@40
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	23	@38
Steer Chunks, No. 1.....	21	@36
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	20	@34
Cow Rounds.....	14	@25
Cow Chunks.....	10	@20
Steer Plates.....	12	@24
Medium Plates.....	10	@20
Briskets, No. 1.....	18	@36
Briskets, No. 2.....	16	@32
Steer Navel Ends.....	11	@22
Cow Navel Ends.....	7 1/2	@15
Fore Shanks.....	7	@14
Hind Shanks.....	6	@12
Rolls.....	7	@14
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	24	@40
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	23	@38
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	22	@36
Strip Loins, No. 4.....	21	@34
Strip Loins, No. 5.....	20	@32
Strip Loins, No. 6.....	19	@30
Strip Loins, No. 7.....	18	@28
Strip Loins, No. 8.....	17	@26
Strip Loins, No. 9.....	16	@24
Strip Loins, No. 10.....	15	@22
Strip Loins, No. 11.....	14	@20
Strip Loins, No. 12.....	13	@18
Strip Loins, No. 13.....	12	@16
Strip Loins, No. 14.....	11	@14
Strip Loins, No. 15.....	10	@12
Strip Loins, No. 16.....	9	@10
Strip Loins, No. 17.....	8	@8
Strip Loins, No. 18.....	7	@6
Strip Loins, No. 19.....	6	@4
Strip Loins, No. 20.....	5	@2
Strip Loins, No. 21.....	4	@1
Strip Loins, No. 22.....	3	@0
Strip Loins, No. 23.....	2	@0
Strip Loins, No. 24.....	1	@0
Strip Loins, No. 25.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 26.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 27.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 28.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 29.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 30.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 31.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 32.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 33.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 34.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 35.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 36.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 37.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 38.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 39.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 40.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 41.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 42.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 43.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 44.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 45.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 46.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 47.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 48.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 49.....	0	@0
Strip Loins, No. 50.....	0	@0

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	13	@14
Hearts.....	8	@9
Tongues.....	8	@9
Sweetbreads.....	58	@62
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	0	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10 1/2	@11 1/2
Livers.....	11	@12 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	8 1/2	@9

Veal.

Choice Carcasses.....	23	@24
Good Carcasses.....	18	@22
Good Saddle.....	32	@34
Good Backs.....	18	@20
Medium Backs.....	18	@20

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	13	@14
Sweetbreads.....	58	@62
Calf Livers.....	33	@39

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	28	@28
Choice Saddle.....	32	@34
Choice Fore.....	24	@24
Medium Lambs.....	27	@27
Medium Fore.....	32	@34
Medium Saddle.....	32	@34
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	22	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	25	@28
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	13	@13
Light Sheep.....	10	@10
Heavy Saddle.....	16	@16
Light Saddle.....	10	@10
Heavy Fore.....	10	@10
Light Fore.....	14	@14
Mutton Legs.....	22	@22
Mutton Loins.....	20	@20
Mutton Stew.....	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Sheep Tongues.....	15	@15
Sheep Heads, each.....	15	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	20	@20
Pork Loins.....	22	@22
Leaf Lard.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Tenderloins.....	25	@25
Spare Ribs.....	20	@20
Butts.....	20	@20
Hocks.....	18	@18
Trimnings.....	18	@18
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Tails.....	17	@17
Shouts.....	13	@13
Pigs' Feet.....	6	@6
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@6
Blade Bones.....	9	@9
Blade Meat.....	14	@14
Cheek Meat.....	11	@11
Hog Livers, per lb.....	7	@7
Neck Bones.....	9 1/2	@9 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	22	@22
Pork Hearts.....	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	22	@22
Slip Bones.....	9	@9
Pail Bones.....	10	@10
Brines.....	15	@15
Rack fat.....	21	@21
Hams.....	24	@24
Calas.....	22	@22
Belilles.....	38	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth, Bologna.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	18 1/2	@18 1/2

Frankfurters.....	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Mixed Sausage.....	22	@22
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	20	@20
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	48 1/2	@48 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	23	@23
Garlic Sausage.....	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	22	@22
Country Fresh Sausage.....	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	31 1/2	@31 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	57 1/2	@57 1/2
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	22 1/2	@22 1/2
Loin Roll, cooked.....	68 1/2	@68 1/2

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	50	@50
Beef casing Salami, best.....	49	@49
Italian Salami (new goods).....	49	@49
Holsteiner.....	53	@53
Peppetoni, long links.....	45	@45
Farmer.....	42	@42

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2 40	@2 40
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	1 00 @ 14 00	@1 00 @ 14 00
Pork, link, kits.....	2 78	@2 78
Pork, link, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	1 00 @ 16 10	@1 00 @ 16 10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2 46	@2 46
Polish Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	1 16 @ 14 30	@1 16 @ 14 30
Frankfurters, kits.....	3 00	@3 00
Frankfurters, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	5 00 @ 17 50	@5 00 @ 17 50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	5 50 @ 19 25	@5 50 @ 19 25
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	3 30 @ 11 50	@3 30 @ 11 50
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2 46	@2 46
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	1 00 @ 11 00	@1 00 @ 11 00
Head Cheese, kits.....	2 46	@2 46
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4.....	1 00 @ 11 00	@1 00 @ 11 00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19 00	@19 00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17 50	@17 50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19 25	@19 25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	21 00	@21 00
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	22 25	@22 25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	31 50	@31 50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	70 00	@70 00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	67 00	@67 00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	66 50	@66 50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	Per doz.	No. 4
Corned beef.....	\$3.40	\$6.50	\$21.50		
Roast beef.....	3.40	6.50	21.50		
Roast mutton.....	3.40	6.50	21.50		
Sliced dried beef.....	2.75	4.85	8.90		
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.50	6.00	10.75		
Luncheon tongue.....	1.90	3.25	6.00		
Corn beef hash.....	1.90	3.25	6.00		
Roast beef hash.....	1.90	3.25	6.00		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.90	3.25	6.00		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.35	2.75	5.25		
Luncheon sausage.....	1.40	2.75	5.25		
Breakfast sausage.....	2.75	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.50		

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 8.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@30.00
Plate Beef.....	@28.00
Hollettes.....	@29.00
Rump Butts.....	@31.00
Mess Pork.....	@33.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@41.00
Family Back Pork.....	@35.00
Bean Pork.....	@35.00

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@27 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@24 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@16 1/2
Packers' special cooking oil.....	@16 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	@16 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.....	@28
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@20
Cartons, roll or prints, 24 1/2 lbs.....	@28 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@22
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@28

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@23.00
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@22.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@21.50
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@23.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@20.75
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@20.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@21.00
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@20.50
Extra Short Clears.....	@20.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@21.25
Short Clears.....	@15.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@33 1/2
Regular Hams.....	@33 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	@24 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@27 1/2
New York Shoulders.....	@46 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@25
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@32 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@31
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@40
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@42
Dried Beef Sets, best.....	@47
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@50

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@48
Boiled Calas.....	@30
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@50
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@37

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	30	@30
Beef Rinds, per set.....	30	@30
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	25	@25
Beef Wessands.....	12	@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	1.10	@1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	1.50	@1.50
Hog Middles, per set.....	25	@25
Hog Bungs, export.....	25	@25
Hog Bungs, large.....	19	@19
Hog Bungs, medium.....	14	@14
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	10	@10
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	10	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	10	@10
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	10	@10
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	10	@10

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Hofuacal, per unit.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Ground tankage, 11%.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	3.75 @ 4.00
Ground tankage, 6% and 30%.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	42.50 @ 45.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	35.00 @ 38.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, heavy, per ton.....	100.00 @ 110.00
Round shin bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, heavy, per ton.....	80.00 @ 90.00
Flat shin bones, lights, per ton.....	70.00 @ 80.00
Thick bones, heavy, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thick bones, lights, per ton.....	70.00 @ 80.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	45.00 @ 50.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@18.87 1/2
Prime, steam, loose.....	@18.17 1/2
Leaf.....	@20.00
Compound.....	@24.00
Neutral lard.....	@24.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Tallow.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Grease, yellow, loose.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

OILS.</

Retail Section

THE BUSINESS QUIZ

In the last issue of The National Provisioner a third set of six questions of primary importance to every merchant was printed on this page. Following are the questions repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1.—What is meant by "the structure of a sale"?

Answer.—The structure of a sale is classified in divisions as follows: (a) pre-approach, (b) attracting attention, (c) the explanation, (d) demonstration, (e) answering objections, (f) the close, (g) the "get-away," (h) self-checking your salesmanship.

Question No. 2.—Why are tall salesmen at a disadvantage and sell less goods than shorter ones behind the counters of a store?

Answer.—The reason why a tall salesman is under disadvantage and a shorter man the reverse is that the average counter is 31 inches high. A tall salesman awakes a feeling of awe in the minds of women shoppers; a shorter one more confidence.

Question No. 3.—What percentage of goods, including raw material, are bought by women buyers?

Answer.—It has been determined that over 67 per cent of every dollar's worth of goods from raw material to finished product is either purchased by a woman or she controls the sale.

Question No. 4.—What class of retailers receive the greatest proportion of the average American dollar?

Answer.—Government investigators have discovered that 43.1 per cent of each dollar goes for food, 13.2 per cent for clothing, 5.6 per cent for fuel, light and heat, 17.7 per cent for shelter, 20.4 per cent for sundries.

Question No. 5.—If an article costs \$1, your running expense 15 per cent and you wish to make a profit of 10 per cent, how would you compute the selling price?

Answer.—The average merchant figures \$1 plus 15 per cent selling expense, plus 10 per cent profit means marking goods \$1.25. This is wrong for 25 per cent of \$1.25 is 31 cents, which, subtracted from \$1.25, leaves 94 cents, whereas the true cost is \$1.

Question No. 6.—If you reduce an article selling for \$1.50 and which costs you \$1, to 90 cents, what is your gross loss?

Answer.—Once an article is marked to sell at \$1.50 the identity of the cost, which in this case is \$1, is lost. Thus the gross loss is 60 cents or the difference between 90 cents and \$1.50.

Next week six more questions will be put, and answered in the following issue.

STUDY RETAIL DISTRIBUTION.

Announcement is made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of the appointment of Alvin E. Dodd, at present director of the Retail Research Association, of New York, to be manager of the Chamber's new Department of Domestic Distribution.

This new department, one of several included in the scheme of internal reorganization of the National Chamber's machinery of operation along lines paralleling the main divisions of American business, will make studies in the field that lies between production and consumption in the United States. The Foreign Trade Department of the National Chamber, one of the first of the new departments to be started, will cover foreign trade.

The Department of Domestic Distribution will also work in conjunction with the Fabricated Production Department, already operating, and the Department of Natural Resources Production, which is expected to be established before the end of the year.

As soon as the Department of Domestic Distribution is organized it will be its duty to segregate those organizations and members of the National Chamber whose business activities are within the scope of the domestic distribution field. It will then proceed to render service to this clientele and to handle through research and committee activity problems that come to it from this membership.

The Department will be provided with a Departmental Committee, composed of from seven to fifteen business men of practical experience. This committee will act in an advisory capacity to the department manager and will consider and pass upon his proposals as to the lines of work first to be taken up by the new department.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

John Gassert has bought a meat market in Onamia, Minn.

Philip Karch has opened a meat market in Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Russell Hooker has sold his meat market in Superior, Nebr.

Frank Dunstan has opened a meat market in Clarkston, Mich.

Edgar Frisbie has entered the meat business in Maple Rapids, Mich.

E. D. Berg has sold his meat market in Ishpeming, Mich., to H. Handberg.

John F. and Frank Pesek have bought a meat market in Belle Plaine, Minn.

Paul Sausser, Prairieburg, Ia., is about to build an addition to his meat market.

Henry Morris has sold his meat market in Grand Rapids, Mich., to J. E. Odell.

Jerome Gordon is about to enter the meat business at North Platte, Nebr.

J. Richart has purchased the butcher shop of E. C. Twiss at Louisville, Nebr.

O. W. Pound has leased the meat business of Mr. Waggener at Stafford, Kans.

W. W. Bradbury has sold his meat business in Arcadia, Kans., to Willis Sheets.

H. W. Heffelfinger has purchased the Wilkinson meat market at Beatrice, Nebr.

The Kopf & Duseck meat market, Mt. Vernon, Ia., has been sold and Mr. Duseck has purchased an interest in a meat market in Gladbrook.

The Olaf Forsberg meat market, Grass-ton, Minn., has been sold to J. E. Frazier.

Charles Barnum has purchased the meat market of Smith & Sons at Evansville, Ind.

The Sachem Meat & Grocery Corporation has been incorporated at Norwich, Conn.

A new building is being erected in Oskaloosa, Ia., to be occupied by the Ford meat shop.

John R. Stelder has purchased the meat market of G. N. Dorland & Co., Minneola, Kans.

J. W. Livings, of Beaver City, has engaged in the meat business in Ericsen, Nebr.

Geo. Manuel has sold his meat market in Brewster, Minn., to his brother, R. R. Manuel.

Steinhofter & Clayton have purchased the meat market of Clyde Brown at Bos-cobel, Wis.

McKay Bros. have purchased the Oscar CRAIN cash grocery and meat market at Mulberry, Kans.

R. E. Achepool has leased and will operate the meat market in the Hiatt store, Caldwell, Kans.

Leonard Cummins has sold his meat market in Hamburg, Iowa, to Henry Hop-kins of Riverton.

Otto G. Stephen will open a meat market and grocery store in Birdville, Pa., about December 1.

The M. M. Rumman's meat market, Des Moines, Iowa, will be moved from 204 to 210 Walnut street.

The J. F. Schinkel meat market, Winona, Minn., has been sold to H. Kellholtz and Robt. O'Grosky.

Joseph Fitch is erecting a building in New Boston, Ohio, in which he expects to open a meat market.

The Lane grocery and meat market, Walnut Ridge, Ark., has been sold to C. L. Burrow and W. Hill.

The meat market of Max Scheffler, at 1701 West Third street, Davenport, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Ole Johnson and J. F. Johnson have purchased the Central meat market in Red-wood City, Calif., from Thos. Hind.

Leo Poley, of the firm of Spencer & Poley, Crosswell, Mich., has purchased Mr. Spencer's interest in the meat market.

W. F. Penneck and J. F. Leller have purchased the Banner meat market, Che-topa, Kans., from Thompson & Miles.

Guyer & Julian have succeeded Fay Guyer in the management of the Snow White meat market, Arlington, Kans.

A new corporation, known as the East Side Butchers, has been organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., with a capital of \$5,000.

F. E. Harris & Son, proprietors of the Cold Storage meat market, Kamiah, Ida., have purchased the property they occupy.

Martin Nissen has sold his interest in the meat market at Belmond, Iowa, and has bought a market at New Providence.

Baggett Bros., Tuttle, Okla., have opened a meat market in connection with their grocery business, with George Taylor in charge.

Martin Goodnature has opened a meat market in Berlin, Wis.

George Johnson has bought a meat market in Woodstock, Minn.

Julius Schmechel has bought the Palace meat market at Redfield, S. D.

The meat market of G. W. Turner at Thornton, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

S. A. Williamson has sold his meat market in Independence, Iowa, to Wm. Donahue.

Glen Widick has sold the City meat market at Sioux City, Nebr., to Henry Thode.

Jos. Mack, Lomira, Wis., has been succeeded in the meat business by Joseph Corbelle.

Albert Riedl has opened the Brooklyn meat market in Cazenovia, N. Y., formerly occupied by J. H. Miller.

Ferdinand Link has bought the interest of his partner, J. C. Werle, in the meat market at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Charles Bishop will open a meat department in the grocery store of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hummel, at San Jose, Calif.

The Géo. E. Bauer meat market, 2729 Clarke street, Milwaukee, Wis., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are \$2,473 and assets \$1,441.

MOTOR TRUCK AND WAGON SIGNS.

(Continued from page 29.)

business. Get your letters and monograms correct once for each capacity vehicle, and by using decalcomanias you will find that the letters and monograms on every rig are right without your giving any more of your time to the matter.

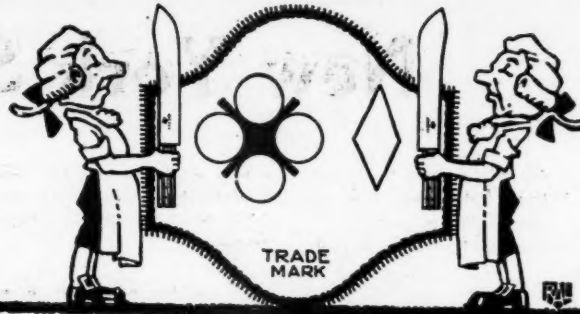
"The best quality of decalcomanias is the cheapest. For our purpose, we find that a duplex decalcomania is superior to a single.

"Care should be taken in sending these decalcomanias from the main office to the point where they are going to be used. We provide special mailing tubes so that the delicate surfaces of these decalcomanias will not be injured in any manner whatsoever during transit. We find it is better to send a set of instructions with each set of decalcomanias, also to have the instructions printed on the back of the decalcomanias for applying same, together with contour lines.

"People knowing costs accurately for each individual automobile know that the cost of painting is appreciable. The subject of painting and decalcomanias usually go hand in hand. Some of the packers have learned that varnish determines the life of the paint. They have also learned that there is varnish and then some more varnish. The life of the varnish depends upon the kind of varnish you buy.

"Some packers are shipping, in one box, all the materials necessary for painting a vehicle, because it is a money-saving proposition. Packers doing this are also carefully checking the quality of soap used, as soaps containing caustic will quickly destroy the best varnish."

Packers having local transportation problems to solve are urged to remember that the Committee on Local Transportation of the Institute of American Meat Packers is at their service, and may be reached through the offices of the Institute, 22 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., or through THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.



John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

Standard of the World

Mr Butcher: When you select your Butcher Knives and Steels use experience as you guide.

It need not be your own experience—let it be that of the thousands of satisfied butchers using John Wilson's Cutlery—with the Peppercorn-Diamond Trade Mark. One hundred and seventy years of use ought to mean much to you—so look for "Four Peppercorns and a Diamond" on every butcher knife and steel.

I. WILSON, SYCAMORE STREET, SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Sole American Agents

Boker Cutlery & Hardware Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

BASKETS

THAT DON'T WEAR OUT—Made in medium and extra heavy styles for the most severe uses by butchers and packers. Write for catalogue.

The Celebrated

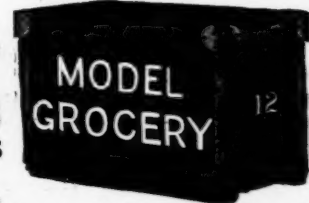
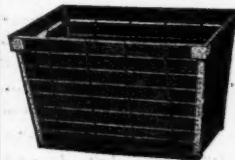


WOVEN BOXES

A. BACKUS, Jr., & SONS

Sole Manufacturers

398 Fort Street, W., Detroit, Mich.



PACKERS' COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued from page 21.)

cover from the carrier, which was liable for the neglect of connecting carriers, only the damages sustained by reason of failure to deliver the shipment at the destination mentioned in the first bill of lading; therefore, the amount received from the collection of the draft attached to the second bill of lading must be deducted."

Liability of Telegraph Companies. Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Johnson, 224 S. W. Rep., page 203, decided June 10, 1920, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. "Where the Government, under Federal Statutes, has taken control of a telegraph company's lines and operates them through the Postmaster General, the Company is not liable for delay or failure to deliver a message."

Liability of Warehouseman. Savannah & S. Railway Co. vs. First National Bank of Statesboro, 103 S. E. Rep., page 887, decided July 19, 1920, Georgia Court of Appeals, Division No. 2: "Irrespective of whether or not the defendant was liable as a common carrier (which it is unnecessary to decide in this case) there was evidence showing liability on the part of the defendant as a warehouseman and the verdict in favor of the plaintiff having been approved by the trial judge, this court will not control the judgment over-

ruling the motion for a new trial based on the general grounds only."

In the body of the opinion, the court held that the defendant, as a warehouseman, was bound to exercise ordinary care and diligence in preserving from damage the goods.

Proof of Liability for Freezing. Peycke Bros. Commission Co. vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., 224 S. W. Rep., page 71, decided June 26, 1920, Kansas City, Missouri, Court of Appeals: "The burden is on the consignee in an action for damages to a livery to the carrier in good condition." livery of the shipment to the carrier in good condition."

Showing of Negligence in Damage. Moore vs. C. B. & Q. Railroad Co., 223 S. W. Rep., page 1079, decided June 26, 1920, Kansas City Court of Appeals: "While a party suing for damages for alleged negligent delay of an interstate shipment of sheep is required to not only show a delay, but also that same was negligent, a delay shown under such circumstances as to raise even a slight inference of negligence is sufficient."

"In an action for damages for delay in interstate shipment of sheep, evidence on the part of the plaintiff was held sufficient to sustain the burden upon him to show some negligence on the part of the carrier in addition to the delay."

(Continued next week.)

WHITE LILY BRAND HAMS AND BACON
"They're different"
DUNLEVY PACKING COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA.

New York Section

Arrangements for the annual beefsteak dinner of the Wilson Fellowship Club at Hotel Bibb are progressing smoothly and all the members are looking forward to a very good time.

W. S. Johnston of the beef cutting department, O. M. Patterson of the hotel department, and T. E. Ray of the branch house department of Swift & Company, Chicago, were in town this week.

The sympathy of his associates and the trade in general is extended to Max Heilman, manager of Wilson's Empire branch, in the loss of his mother, who died on November 7th and was buried on November 10th.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending November 6, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 15 to 26 cents per pound and averaged 18.15 cents per pound.

Vice-president A. E. Petersen and Dr. R. S. Eagle of Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in town this week. W. S. Nicholson of the provision department of Wilson & Company, Chicago, was in town last week.

Figge & Hutwelker have completed plans for the rebuilding of their pork

packing plant in Brooklyn and work will be vigorously pushed to completion. Henschien & McLaren of Chicago are the architects.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1920, is reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 48½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 5 lbs.; Queens, 150 lbs.; total, 203½ lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,214 lbs.

WESTERN VS. EASTERN MEAT CUTS.

The Old New York branch of the New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America, Inc., met on Wednesday evening, November 10th, at The Leslie, 83rd street and Broadway, New York. A demonstration and debate on the question of whether the Western style of cutting a side of beef to sell at retail is superior to the Eastern method was the purpose of the meeting. Points of great interest to the butcher were explained. Government authorities have taken great interest in the work in order to bring about a uniform method of cutting meat throughout the United States. All retail meat dealers were invited. August F. Grimm is president of the branch and Wm. H. Hornidge is secretary.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, November 11, 1920, as follows:

Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Choice	\$28.00@29.00	\$28.00@29.00	\$28.00@29.00	\$28.00@29.00
Good	23.00@26.00	23.00@25.00	20.00@24.00	22.00@25.00
Medium	18.00@21.00	17.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@21.00
Common	14.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@18.00
COWS:				
Good	16.00@17.00	15.00@15.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	11.00@13.00	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
BULLS:				
Medium	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00
Common	9.00@10.00	9.00@10.00	11.50@12.50	11.00@12.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	28.00@30.00	27.00@28.00
Good	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	25.00@27.00	24.00@26.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	16.00@17.00	22.00@24.00	21.00@23.00
Common	15.00@17.00	13.00@15.00	17.00@20.00	17.00@20.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	28.00@29.00	29.00@30.00	26.00@28.00	31.00@33.00
Good	25.00@27.00	28.00@29.00	24.00@26.00	30.00@31.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	25.00@27.00	22.00@23.00	27.00@29.00
Common	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@25.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	20.00@22.00	23.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	18.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00
Common	16.00@17.00	18.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00
MUTTON:				
Good	12.00@14.00	17.00@20.00	15.00@16.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	9.00@11.00	15.00@16.00	13.00@14.00	16.00@18.00
Common	8.00@9.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@11.00	12.00@15.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	32.00@34.00	37.00@38.00	35.00@37.00	33.00@36.00
10-12 lb. average	30.00@31.00	35.00@36.00	33.00@34.00	33.00@35.00
12-14 lb. average	27.00@28.00	33.00@34.00	32.00@33.00	30.00@33.00
14 lb. over	25.00@26.00	29.00@32.00	26.00@31.00	27.00@30.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	25.00@28.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	21.00@22.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00
6-8 lb. average	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@23.00
8 lb. over	18.00@19.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@23.00
BUTTS:				
Boneless	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00
Boston style	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company say in their weekly review of meat trade conditions:

Trade in meat products has been fairly steady during the week. Scarcity of hog receipts held the supply of fresh pork below the demand, but that condition is expected to be overcome next week with the resumption of the shipment. Live cattle were in liberal supply at all markets, especially grass-fed steers and cows, and prices were 25 to 40 cents lower. The beef trade has been fairly good—the cold weather accumulating demand somewhat—and a good clearance was made at all markets, indicating normal retail demand.

Best grades of live cattle are figuring 17 to 18 cents, and best beef carcasses 28 to 30 cents.

The market for cured products dropped to lower level, especially hams, which are now on a basis that is conducive to increased consumption, and the trade is showing steady improvement.

The export situation remains rather dull in view of the steadiness of rates of exchange.

In all localities except the south collections remain remarkably good in view of the readjustment process the nation is now undergoing.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the Federal Meat Inspection Service are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.—Morris & Co., Elm and Mulberry Streets, Helena, Ark.; Arizona Packing Co., P. O. box 763, Phoenix, Ariz.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn.—Swift & Co., Amarillo, Tex.; Wilson & Co., Northfork, W. Va.; The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Orrick & Son Co., Cumberland, Md.

Meat Inspection Withdrawn Following Suspension.—Holcombe Provision Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J.; Tazewell Packing Co. (Inc.), North Tazewell, Va.; O. J. Weeks & Co., New York, N. Y.; Orangeburg Packing Co., Orangeburg, S. C.; J. T. Polk Co., Greenwood, Ind.; Kooker Sausage Co., Lambertville, N. J.

Meat Inspection Reinaugurated Following Suspension.—George Gregory, 4812 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Strecker, 2066 East Toga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Valentine's Meat Juice Co., High and Goddin Streets, Richmond, Va.; P. D. Hughes, Camden, N. J.; Clement E. Allen (Inc.), Media, Pa.; Deerfoot Farm Co., Southboro, Mass.; A. Darlington Strode, West Chester, Pa.; D. M. Bodine, 32 South Stockton Street, Trenton, N. J.; W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington Avenue, Trenton, N. J.; Thomas Harris, 443 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Meat Inspection Temporarily Suspended.—The Southern Cotton Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products, in lbs., from Atlantic ports, by countries of destination, for the week ending November 6, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Pork.	Lard.	Meats.
Liverpool	.....	744,000	2,688,000
London	.....	.....	2,803,000
Glasgow	.....	.....	49,600
Bristol	.....	27,000	55,000
Other English ports	.....	77,000	.....
Antwerp	.....	2,830,000	770,000
Germany	490	5,575,000	9,245,000
Holland	.....	3,371,000	611,000
France	860	572,000	240,000
Other Continental ports	.....	506,000	1,148,000
Elsewhere	150	180,000	165,000



*One ton Federal owned and operated by
R. Jebb, Grand Rapids, Mich.*

Another **FEDERAL**

For ten years the Federal Motor Truck Company has been building trucks so rugged that they will withstand the strains of every road condition, every climate and seasonal requirement.

That Federal engineers designed correctly: the Federal built correctly and with the best materials is attested in the number of Federal fleets solving the transportation needs of concerns everywhere in the country. A fleet is a vote of confidence—confidence that the single truck filled every truck expectation satisfactorily.

The pneumatic-tired one ton Federal, the latest addition to the Federal Family, fills a long felt want—a light, speedy truck with heavy duty standards. Federals are built in capacities for every business.

"Traffic News", a magazine devoted to stories of transportation problems solved by Federals, will be sent on request.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
61 FEDERAL ST., DETROIT, MICH.



This is the sign of the Tenth Year Federal, a sign significant of ten years of success in every field of truck transportation.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	7.00@14.50
Cows, common to choice.....	2.40@ 8.00
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.50@ 7.50
Heifers.....	6.50@ 8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	14.00@19.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@13.00
Calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@12.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, common to prime, 100 lbs.....	9.00@13.50
Sheep, ewes, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@ 7.50
Sheep, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.50
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15.25
Hogs, medium.....	@15.25
Hogs, 146 lbs.....	@15.25
Pigs.....	@15.25
Roughs.....	@13.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	26	@28
Choice, native, light.....	26	@28
Native, common to fair.....	20	@25

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	27	@28
Choice, native, light.....	27	@28
Native, common to fair.....	22	@24
Choice, Western, heavy.....	21	@22
Choice, Western, light.....	17	@18
Common to fair, Texas.....	15	@16
Good to choice heifers.....	24	@26
Common to fair heifers.....	18	@20
Choice cows.....	16	@17
Common to fair cows.....	13	@14
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	12	@14

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City
No. 1 ribs.....	@33	@36
No. 2 ribs.....	@24	@32
No. 3 ribs.....	@15	@28
No. 1 loins.....	@41	@44
No. 2 loins.....	@29	@35
No. 3 loins.....	@18	@34
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@35	@38
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@34	@37
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@26	@28
No. 1 rounds.....	@23	@24
No. 2 rounds.....	@17	@22
No. 3 rounds.....	@14	@21
No. 1 chucks.....	@16	@22
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	@20
No. 3 chucks.....	@9	@18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	30
Western calves, choice.	28
Western calves, fair to good.	24
Grassers and buttermilks.	17 20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@22
Hogs, 190 lbs.....	@22 1/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@22 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@22 1/4
Pigs.....	@22 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	31	@32
Lambs, choice.....	30	@31
Sheep, choice.....	14	@16
Sheep, medium to good.....	12	@14
Sheep, culls.....	8	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	31	@32
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	31	@32
Smoked picnics, light.....	25	@26
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	23	@24
Smoked shoulders.....	25	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48	@52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35	@36
Pickled beef nets.....	48	@52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	26	@27

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	35	@36
Frozen pork loins.....	.....	.....
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	65	@67
Shoulders, city.....	.....	.....
Shoulders, Western.....	25	@26
Butts, regular, Western.....	30	@31
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	.....	.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	35	@36
Fresh hams, city.....	.....	.....
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	22	@23

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	125.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 48 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	350.00@360.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	300.00@325.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	a pound
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@8c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/2c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@8 1/2c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@25c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2	@ 2 1/4
Subt. fresh and heavy.....	.....	@ 6
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.50
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	.....
Hog, free of salt, tes. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@26
Hog hams.....	@12
Hog hams, export.....	@28
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef hams, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@43
Beef, wessands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef, wessands, small, per dos.....	@1.25
Beef, wessands, No. 2s, each.....	@6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	16
Pepper, red.....	30	34
Allspice.....	8	11
Cinnamon.....	17	21
Coriander.....	4 1/4	7
Cloves.....	38	43
Ginger.....	18	21
Mace.....	42	47

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bags.	Bbls.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	11 1/2	12
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	12 1/2	13
Dbie. ref. nitrate soda, gran., carloads.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Dbie. ref. nitrate soda, gran., less carloads.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Dbie. ref. nitrate soda, crystals, carloads.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Dbie. ref. nitrate soda, crystal, less carloads.....	6 1/4	6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	.....	.....

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.17
No. 2 skins.....	@.15
No. 3 skins.....	@.10
Branded skins.....	@.10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.15
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.13
No. 1, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@.175
No. 2, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@.165
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@.155
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@.135
Branded skins, 9 1/4@12 1/4 lbs.....	@.100

Ticky skins, 9 1/4@12 lbs.....	@ 1.00
No. 1, 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 2.50
No. 2, 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 2.00
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 2.00
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4@14 lbs.....	@ 1.75
No. 1 kip, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.75
No. 2 kips, 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.50
No. 1 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.25
No. 2 B. M., 14@18 lbs.....	@ 2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 3.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 3.00
Graded kips.....	@ 1.75
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 2.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 2.25

All skins must have tall bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.....	.....
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.....	.....
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 48 to 50 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Fowls—Fresh—Iced—Barrels.....	.....
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@36
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@34
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@33
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@31
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@27
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.....	.....
Western, dry picked, lb.....	@26
Western, scalded.....	@24
Ducks—	.....
Long Island, frozen, lb.....	@40
Squabs—	.....
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.50@ 9.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@ 7.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	5.00@ 5.50
Park, per dozen.....	3.50@ 4.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express.....	34	@37
Chickens, colored and mixed, via express.....	36	@37
Chickens, white leghorn, via express.....	36	@37
Old roosters, via freight.....	24	@24
Turkeys, via freight.....	40	@40
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	40	@40
Geese, via freight.....	32	@32
Pigeons, per pair.....	45	@50
Guineas, per pair.....	1.20@1.25	

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@64
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	64½ @65
Creamery, firsts	56 @62½
Creamery, seconds	40 @46
Creamery, lower grades.....	38 @39

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	83	@85
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	80	@82
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	74	@78
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	65	@72
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	44	@48 1/2
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	52	@56

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@45.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	50.00@52.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	5.75@ 6.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.10
Bone black, discol., sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 45.00@52.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	5.00@ 5.25
Garbage tankage.....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	5.50@6.00 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent P. Phos.....	.....
Lime.....	6.00 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	5.00 and 5.50
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.00

